"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; southwest to west winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,412. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, implicated before the Court of Cassation as the probable instigator of some of the forgeries in the Dreyfus case, was arrested in Paris. The Dreyfus hearing was closed, and it is expected that a decision on the question of revision will be announced to-morrow. Major Marchand arrived in Paris and was received with official honors and a great popular demonstration. A committee of the Peace Conference has decided in favor of excluding flattened bullets and explosive bullets from the uses of warfare, but many important questions are still left unsettled by the committee because of the pronounced differences of the various delegates. The German warship built to replace the ironclad Kaiser Wilhelm was launched at Kiel yesterday, Emperor William making a speech and the Grand Duchess of Baden christening the vessel. The Reichstag has received the German Anti-Strike bill. The dynamite monopoly is one of the problems to be settled by the conference in the Transvaal. John Smart, the Scottish landscape painter, died yesterday. A political upheaval has taken place in Chile.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Frank J. House, formerly Principal of the High School at Fayetteville, committed suicide.

The Texas Health Department refused to admit freight from New Orleans, even after disinfection, owing to fear of yellow fever.

Edwin Gould has disposed of the interests of the Continental Match Company to the Diamond Match Company, which practically will control the market.

As the result of two deaths from diphtheria in Chicago in which the patients were treated by Christian Science, the Health Board, it is said, will compel the employment of medical attendants.

The opponents of Judge Nash, Senator Hanna's candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, combined and defeated him in the preliminary work of the convention at Columbus. H. M. Daugherty appears to be in the lead in the contest, but his nomination is not assured.

Page 3.

Yesterday's session of the Mazet committee was almost entirely taken up with an inquiry into the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Police Captain Price was last evening served with a subpoena to appear before the Mazet committee to-day. The Captain threw the paper on the ground, and told the messenger he would not obey it.

Page 4.

The steamer Angola arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta with a deckload of animals, all in good condition.

The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War" has been organized. Gov. Roosevelt is one of the incorporators.

Gen. Otis cabled the War Department that 30,000 men would be needed for the effective control of the Philippines. Secretary Alger said that the President might call for 10,000 volunteers in case a sufficient number of regulars could not be spared.

Page 5.

The Puerto Rican Commission has submitted its report to the Secretary of War.

The new home of the Princeton Club, at 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, was opened last night.

The Society of Old Brooklynites presented a silver spoon to the infant son of a sixty-year-old member last night.

Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan formally resigned the pastorate of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church yesterday.

The new Spanish Minister, Duke d'Arcos, called on Secretary Hay and made arrangements for his presentation to the President to-morrow.

The Academy of Design property, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, was sold to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday for $440,000 in cash.

That some effort is being made to unite Democrats holding diverse financial views in Mr. Sheehan's anti-Croker movement is believed to be indicated by a statement made yesterday by Wheeler H. Peckham.

Page 8.

At the Gravesend track yesterday Affect won the Bedford Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; Don de Oro the Parkway Handicap, Bannockburn, Approval, and Star Chime the flat races, and Olindo the steeplechase.

Page 9.

James A. Tyng yesterday made for a second time the amateur record of 82 in golf at Short Hills, N. J.

The New York baseball team lost another game to the Cincinnatis yesterday. In Brooklyn the home team again defeated the Louisvilles.

Page 14.

The National City Bank will ship $1,000,000 in gold to England on the steamer Lucania to-morrow.

Henry R. Rogers, the spiritualist, was in court again yesterday. A bicycle dealer accused him of larceny.

The cornerstone of the National University will be laid on Dec. 14 by the George Washington Memorial Association.

August Hennig holds a matrimonial agent to blame for the loss of a prospective bride, whose dower was reputed to be $150,000.

In the will of Sam T. Jack, filed for probate yesterday, a wish is expressed that his widow shall become the wife of his brother.

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which have been in place for two years, are to be operated by a new contrivance invented by Hartford C. Champ.

Three men were injured at a fire in Third Avenue yesterday. One of those hurt was William Clark, a fireman who saved lives at the Windsor Hotel fire.

The feature of the June meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was an address on America's interests in the Far East by ex-Minister to Siam Barrett.

The fire in the main and fore holds of the steamer Knickerbocker was extinguished yesterday, and she was towed to her pier and the work of removing her burned cargo was commenced.

The Police Department turned out 5,000 strong for its annual parade yesterday. The Rhinelander Medal for valor was presented to Patrolman John E. Schelpp, who was immediately promoted to roundsman.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

Fined for Advertising Liquor Dealers.

LOWELL, Mass., June 1.—C. H. McCleery, editor of The Lowell Morning Mail, was fined $100 by Judge Hadley of the Municipal Court here to-day for soliciting custom for liquor dealers by inserting liquor advertisements in The Mail. A similar charge against President Stone of The Morning Mail Corporation was placed on file. Mr. McCleery appealed. The case grew out of attempts to enforce the no-license vote of the city at the last election.

Consul General Pratt and Aguinaldo.

LONDON, June 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Singapore says:

"In the Supreme Court here to-day (Thursday) E. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul General in the Straits Settlements, obtained an ad interim injunction against the sale of Mr. Forman's book, 'The Philippine Islands,' alleging that it grossly misrepresented his (Mr. Pratt's) interviews with Aguinaldo, with whom, he declared, he made no agreement."

Died of Drinking "Pop."

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 1.—Albert C. Allenbrand, twenty-seven years old, died yesterday. His death is attributed to excessive drinking of "pop," which was followed by epileptic fits. It is said that during three days last week Mr. Allenbrand consumed the contents of nearly sixty or seventy bottles of "pop" a day.

DU PATY DE CLAM GOES TO PRISON

Probable Instigator of Dreyfus Forgeries Under Arrest.

FIRST ACCUSED BY M. ZOLA

Termed "the Diabolical Author of the Judicial Error."

Evidence All Points to Him as the Chief Agent in the Plot to Ruin Dreyfus and Save Esterhazy.

PARIS, June 2—1 A. M.—Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, seriously implicated by the recent proceedings before the Court of Cassation as the probable instigator of some of the forgeries that have figured in the Dreyfus affair, was placed under arrest at half past 7 last evening (Thursday) and taken to the Cherche Midi Military Prison.

The officer sent to arrest him visited his house thrice before he found him, and declined to give any information as to why the arrest was made.

The Libre Parole, anti-Dreyfusite, publishes a letter this morning from Du Paty de Clam to the Minister of War, M. Krantz, protesting against "the attacks of which I am the victim," and claiming the right to be permitted to prosecute his calumniators, or, as an alternative, asking "the favor of a trial by some court or other."

Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam has been the prime mover in the conspiracy against Dreyfus from the beginning. In 1894 he was a commandant attached to the Bureau of Statistics in the French War Office. It was he who first noticed the alleged resemblance between the handwriting of Capt. Dreyfus and that in the bordereau. He was charged by the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, with the investigation of the case, and it was he who sent the municipal police to probe into the past of the suspected officer, and who drew up an indictment, which, owing to its fantastic character, could not be used at the court-martial.

Du Paty de Clam, on Oct. 15, 1894, invited Dreyfus to come to his office, where according to an article published in L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, supposed to have been written by the former, the following scene took place:

On his arrival du Paty began to dictate to the Captain a letter, of which the terms were identical with those of the bordereau, and which began with the words "I am just setting off." [The closing words of the bordereau were: "I am just setting off for the manœuvres." But du Paty wrote or dictated the Eclair article from memory.]

At these first words the Captain turned pale; his hand trembled, his pen wavered.

"But pray write straight, my dear fellow!" said the Commandant.

Dreyfus tried to recover himself, but almost at once his hand was shaking and trembled nervously.

"What is the matter, there?" asked du Paty.

"My fingers are cold," he answered after some hesitation and stammering. That day the temperature was fairly good, and there was a fire in the bureau. The Commandant continued to dictate, but Dreyfus soon said:

"I don't know what's the matter with me, but I find it impossible to write."

M. Cochefert, Chef de la Surete, and Commandant Henry, employed in the Department of Statistics, entered the bureau. M. Cochefert stepped up to Dreyfus, laid his hand on his shoulder, and said: "In the name of the law, I arrest you."

"But why? What do they accuse me of?" said the Captain.

"You know very well," replied du Paty. "Your emotion in writing the letter which I dictated to you just now is sufficient proof."

"I assure you I do not understand," replied Dreyfus, in confusion:

"Come, come! It is useless for you to argue before such evidence. Your treason is discovered."

The Captain continued to protest his innocence, saying that he was the victim of an error or of an act of vengeance; but the Chef de la Surete put an end to the scene by handing him over to Commandant Henry, who at once led him off, and made him get into the carriage which was waiting at the door of the Ministry. * * * Ten minutes later the carriage stopped at the prison called the Cherche Midi, and the two officers went in unnoticed by any one toward the Chief Detective's room, where Commandant Forzinetti, the Commandant of the Paris military prisons, awaited him.

The fact that the above account of the arrest is contained in the indictment in almost the same words and was repeated by du Paty in his testimony before the Court of Cassation is considered proof that du Paty either wrote or dictated the Eclair article.

In the testimony given by Commandant Forzinetti before the Court of Cassation the following statement was sworn to:

"From the 18th to the 24th of October du Paty came, specially authorized by Mercier, to interrogate the prisoner. Before seeing Dreyfus he asked me if he could not enter the cell noiselessly with a lamp in his hand strong enough to cast a sudden glare full on the Captain's face, for he wished to take him by surprise in such a way as to nonplus him. I told him that it was impossible, that I did not have such a lamp, and that, even if I did, I would not permit him to use it in the way he suggested. * * * After Oct 27 du Paty came nearly every day to subject the prisoner to fresh interrogatories and writing tests. He had never any other aim than to extort a confession, against which Dreyfus incessantly protested."

Du Paty, in his capacity of investigating officer, secured the graphologists who testified at the court-martial Dec. 19, 1894. He himself was one of the more important witnesses.

According to the testimony of Esterhazy before the Court of Cassation, it was du Paty who was the go-between of the War Office and Esterhazy, after the denunciation of the latter by Mathieu Dreyfus, Nov. 15, 1897. It was du Paty working with Esterhazy who forged the false telegrams sent to Picquart between Nov. 3 and 11, 1897, with the object of implicating the ex-Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau in a supposed conspiracy of the Jews to substitute Esterhazy as the Dreyfus case writer of the bordereau. Du Paty, as the agent of the War Office, which was manoeuvring to shield Esterhazy, had daily meetings with the latter, sometimes in disguise and in mysterious places.

Du Paty laid down the lines of action for the guidance of Esterhazy. He engineered the whole mode of defense, from dictating letters for Esterhazy to send to the Ministry to the rules by which Esterhazy should govern himself when placed on trial charged with writing the bordereau, Jan. 9, 1898. Esterhazy testified before the Court of Cassation that, knowing du Paty to be the instrument of the General Staff charged with his protection, he obeyed all his instructions implicitly. He was sure of being acquitted.

Last September, during Gen. Zurlinden's brief incumbency of the Ministry of War, du Paty was retired. It was then said in Paris that he would be made the scapegoat of the General Staff should the case of Dreyfus ever be revised.

At this time the words written by M. Zola, which appeared in the letter "J'Accuse!" printed in L'Aurore, two days after Esterhazy was acquitted, may be recalled. Zola wrote:

"The people are asking with stupefaction who are the protectors of Commandant Esterhazy. First of all, standing in the shadow, is Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, who invented everything. His hand betrays him by his absurd methods. * * *

"I accuse Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical author of the judicial error, unconsciously I am ready to believe, and of having then defended his pernicious work for three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations."

DREYFUS HEARING FINISHED.

The Court of Cassation Expected to Announce Its Decision in the Case To-morrow.

PARIS, June 1.—The Court of Cassation at noon to-day resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The same audience as on the previous days of the hearing was present, but the rest of the Palace of Justice was deserted.

Maitre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, resumed his speech, reviewing the facts in favor of Dreyfus. His argument was largely a repetition of facts already covered by MM. Ballot-Beaupré and Manau. He warmly eulogized the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré and applauded the conclusions arrived at by M. Manau. He protested against the idea that, even for the sake of the honor of the army, might should dominate over right. He said the army itself was thirsting for honor and justice to be rendered, and he pointed out that the army could not be dishonored by the acknowledgment that a judicial error had been committed. In conclusion he said:

"I am awaiting your verdict, believing it will prove to be the blessed dawn which will throw upon our beloved country the light of concord and truth." [Applause.]

The President of the court then announced that sentence would be delivered at one of the approaching sessions of the court. It is generally surmised that this means sentence will be delivered on Saturday, at the opening of the sitting of the court.

RETURN OF DREYFUS TO FRANCE.

Expected to be by the Lafayette, Leaving Fort-de-France June 10.

COLON, Colombia, June 1.—The French steamer Lafayette, Capt. de Chapelin, from St. Nazaire, France, May 9, for Colon, by way of Fort-de-France, Martinique, French West Indies, arrived here to-day. Dreyfus is not on board.

The Cayenne steamer, on which he presumably will leave French Guiana, touches successively at Surinam, (Dutch Guiana,) Demerara, (British Guiana,) Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Fort-de-France, where she will connect, in the ordinary course, on June 10, with the Lafayette returning to France.

It is very improbable that the French Government, in taking Dreyfus back for a new trial, would send him so far West as Colon, although a report to this effect was circulated here.

According to a dispatch received from Paris on May 12 The Petit Bleu that day announced that ten members of the Republican Guard and four gendarmes had left St. Nazaire on the previous Tuesday on board the Lafayette, to form an escort to bring Dreyfus back to France, and that his return might be expected by the end of June.

Italy Knew Esterhazy's Guilt.

LONDON, June 2.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Lieut. Col. Panizzardi (Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy in Paris when Dreyfus was condemned) informs me that the Italian Embassy always knew that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau."

A LOVER, BUT NO LUNATIC.

Chicago Man Put Ink on His Face, Thinking It Was Cologne.

CHICAGO, June 1.—August Mader, a young German, is the victim of peculiar circumstances, according to the statement he made in defense of a charge of insanity. His friends saw him on the street with his face smeared with ink. They accepted this as an indication of mental derangement and had him arrested. He told the Court he put the ink on his face under the impression it was cologne.

He is infatuated with a young woman in the neighborhood. To make himself agreeable when in her presence he has been in the habit of putting cologne on his hair and face. He appeared to be rational, and the case was continued to give the jury time to investigate it.

FAILED TO LECTURE ON ART.

F. Hopkinson Smith's Dispute with the Arche Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—F. Hopkinson Smith, who delivers lectures at $150 a lecture, contracted to speak before the Arche Club last February on an art subject, and instead gave readings from his writings. Several people left the hall. The Arche Club resolved that it would pay Mr. Smith only half the stipulated wage for the lecture. Mr. Smith demanded the full $150, and after long correspondence had resulted in his failure to obtain anything more than $75, he refused to accept a penny.

Thereupon the Arche Club paid Mr. Smith's agent the commission the lecturer owed her and sent the balance of the $75 to the Vacation Schools Fund, to be used in charity. It is to be called the "F. Hopkinson Smith money sent by the Arche Club."

A STRIKE IN BALTIMORE.

Seven Hundred Shipbuilders and Boilermakers Quit Work.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Seven hundred men, employed as shipbuilders and boilermakers in the various shipbuilding plants of the city struck to-day, and as a consequence the shipbuilding industry is practically at a standstill. The men on the 1st of May waited on their respective employers and requested that their hours of labor be reduced from ten to nine per day without a reduction of pay. Their wages range from $2.25 to $3 per day. The employers were allowed thirty days to consider the request. Not having received satisfactory replies, the men this morning declined to go to work. The firms involved are the Columbian Iron Works, the R. M. Spedden Company, the E. J. Codd Company, the James Clark Company, and Charles Reeder & Sons. They will hold a meeting at 11 o'clock to-morrow to consider the demands of the strikers.

ONE SCHOONER SINKS ANOTHER.

The Mattie Holmes, Struck by the Ada Ames, Goes Down.

NEWPORT, June 1.—At 11 o'clock this morning the schooner Ada Ames, Capt. K. C. Emery of Rockland, Me., put into this harbor with her fore rigging carried away, her bulwarks stove in, her rails smashed, and a boom lying across the forward part of the vessel. On board were Capt. Charles C. Mattox and five seamen of the Mattie Holmes, with scarcely clothing enough to cover them. Capt. Mattox and the five seamen had left their vessel sinking half way between Watch Hill and Point Judith.

According to the stories of Capts. Mattox and Emery, there was a dense fog yesterday morning, and when the vessels were between Watch Hill and Point Judith they collided head on. The Holmes began to sink at once, and a boat was lowered from the Ames in response to cries for assistance, and they reached the sinking craft none too soon, as when they got alongside of the Holmes the decks were nearly awash.

Capt. Mattox and his crew had not time enough to save any personal effects, and escaped with only what clothing they had on when the schooners struck. In less than five minutes after the collision the Holmes had sunk. In the crash the big jibboom of the Holmes was torn from its stays and fell on the deck of the Ames.

The rescued seamen were sent to their homes in Maine. The Mattie Holmes was a 160-ton vessel, and was built in Brewer, Me., in 1865, and hailed from Bangor. At the time of the collision she had on board a cargo of 295 tons of coal, and was bound for Brewer, Me. The Ada Ames had a cargo of 2,800 barrels of lime, and was bound for New York.

The Captains say that the accident was unavoidable, and that every precaution was being taken, but the fog was so dense that it was practically impossible to distinguish the quarter from which the fog signals were coming. Both Captains filed protests with Deputy Collector Ball, and each gave his version of the collision, which did not differ in material detail. The Ada Ames will remain in this harbor until she receives orders from her owners as to whether repairs shall be made here, or when the vessel reaches the port to which her cargo is consigned.

DIES BY DRUG AND ROPE.

Ex-High School Principal Fixes a Noose About His Neck and Inhales Chloroform Fumes.

SYRACUSE, June 1.—Prof. Frank J. House, who from 1892 until last Spring was Principal of the High School in Fayetteville, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in an old lime mill.

In the Winter of 1898 Mr. House became interested in the temperance cause, taking an active part. The objections he encountered and his work at school were too great a tax on his nerves, and he was compelled to leave the school. He went to Clifton Springs, but his case rapidly became worse, and he finally fell into acute melancholia. He was then taken to Ogdensburg and became well enough to be brought home.

There is no bridge across the creek near the lime mill, and Prof. House had to wade to get to the spot. At about 9:30 o'clock last evening he was found in the third story, hanging by a rope from a beam about five feet high. By his side lay a small bottle of chloroform, which he evidently had used. It is thought that after placing the rope about his neck he inhaled the chloroform, and, becoming unconscious, fell into the rope and that completed the deed. He was on his knees when found. He was a graduate of Hamilton College and leaves a widow and two children.

ATE POISONED ICE CREAM.

Many Eastport Residents Taken Sick After Attending a Festival.

About two dozen persons, residents of Eastport, L. I., were poisoned by eating ice cream Wednesday night while attending a festival under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Some of the people stricken complained of great pain soon after eating the cream, while others did not complain until they reached their homes.

Dr. Rogers, the village physician, was kept up all Wednesday night attending the sufferers, and said there were plain symptoms of poisoning in nearly every case. None of the persons stricken is in a dangerous condition. Until a thorough investigation has been made Dr. Rogers said he could not tell whether the poison was contained in the cream or whether it was the result of the cans being in an unclean condition when the cream was put into them.

There is scarcely a house in Eastport that has not one or more victims.

QUEER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Truck Jumps Out from Beneath a Coach on Atlantic City Train.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 1.—What might have been a serious accident occurred a short distance this side of Pomona Station this afternoon. The forward truck of the next to the last car of the 4 o'clock West Jersey and Seashore express train from Philadelphia to this city jumped from the rails, out from beneath the car, and tumbled into the ditch beside the track, while the train was rushing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

The coupling with the car ahead held the front end of the truckless coach above the tracks until the engineer, who had been immediately signaled, slackened speed, and it then settled down and slid smoothly upon the rails until the train was brought to a stop.

The passengers were only slightly shaken up, and many in the car did not know anything unusual had occurred until the forward section of the coach began to settle and glide along the rails.

Railroad Wreck in Montana.

MISSOULA, Montana, June 1.—There was a head-on collision this afternoon between No. 2 east-bound and an extra freight going west about twenty-five miles west of Plains Station. A tramp, who was stealing a ride, was killed, and a brakeman was seriously injured. Both engines and the mail car, which fortunately contained no mail clerks, are total wrecks.

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE.

Texas Bars New Orleans Freight, Even After Disinfection.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 1.—State Health Officer Blunt to-day received a telegram from New Orleans, sent by Surgeon Nydeseger of the Marine Hospital Service, inquiring if Texas would receive freight from New Orleans after it had been disinfected by the Marine Hospital Service in conformity with the revised regulations of the Atlanta Conference. Dr. Blunt replied that Texas was not a party to the Atlanta Conference, and that he could not allow goods to enter Texas from any yellow fever infected district, since the lives and health of the people of Texas were of far more importance than commerce.

Unofficial advices of additional cases of yellow fever in New Orleans continue to reach the State Health Department here. It is alleged in these unverified reports that there are several cases in that city.

No Apprehension in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—By direction of the Louisiana Board of Health at its meeting to-day, the following telegram was forwarded to the several State Boards of Health interested in the reported case of yellow fever in this city:

"Representatives of the board, with representatives of the boards of Alabama and Mississippi, accompanied by Surgeon Murray of the United States Marine Hospital Service, inspected all his hospitals and hospital records in New Orleans, and found nothing suspicious. It is probable the several Inspectors will make their final report to-morrow. Nothing justifies the slightest apprehension."

Yellow Fever Outbreak Not Alarming.

The following dispatch was received yesterday from New Orleans at the office in this city of the Southern Railway Company: "There has been one case on which a radical difference of professional opinion exists. Do not believe we are likely to have another, at least not now. If I am correct, the trouble will blow over."

EDWIN GOULD'S MATCH COUP.

He Sells the Continental Interests to the Diamond Company.

Edwin Gould, President of the Continental Match Company, has disposed of that corporation's interests to the Diamond Match Company for the consideration of $1,000,000. The plants of the former company, situated at Passaic, N. J., Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill., will be turned over to the Diamond Company.

With the addition of several independent factories which the Diamond Match Company now has options on, it will practically control the entire output of matches in the United States.

To pay for the buying and running of these new factories stock to the amount of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 will be issued. This stock will be sold to the stockholders of the company at par. It is expected that, with practically all competitors removed, the new capitalization will be able to earn 15 per cent.

Mr. Gould, it is reported, will be one of the Directors of the Diamond Company. A statement will be given out to the public to-day by Mr. Gould.

Delightful West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie excursions daily, except Sunday, by ALBANY DAY LINE. See advs.—Adv.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STRIFE

United Opposition Trying to Beat Hanna's Candidate for Governor.

DAUGHERTY NOW IN THE LEAD

Judge Nash, Favored by Hanna, Second, but Apparently Beaten in the Preliminary Skirmishing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—The outcome of the Republican State Convention, which began here to-day, is as much in doubt to-night as it was before the opening session was held. A combination appears to have been formed against Senator Hanna, and against Judge George K. Nash as his candidate for Governor; but whether or not the members of the combination can agree upon any of the other candidates is uncertain.

Senator Hanna sustained a defeat at the meeting of the State Central Committee this morning, at which the representatives of all the candidates opposed to Judge Nash acted together in making up the preliminary roll of the convention. At about the same time Senator Foraker made a speech which showed clearly that he had joined the anti-Hanna forces. When the members of the McKisson delegation arrived from Cleveland they serenaded Senator Foraker at the Southern Hotel, the headquarters of the anti-Hanna and anti-Nash men. The Senator said he joined them in putting on his fighting clothes, and added:

"We are on the eve of a great political battle, and Ohio is to play a most important part in this battle, and I say to you that she must be right. This convention is a most important one, and if we are to have right and prestige with us we must let the people of our party have a voice in our councils. I say here and now that I believe you men to be loyal, legal representatives of your party, and I hope to see you seated in the convention."

Harry M. Daugherty, the leading opponent of Judge Nash, was also serenaded, and made a speech, in the course of which he said: "I have no quarrel with any man within or without the Republican Party, unless he should by mistake forget that it is within the province of the people to make the candidate for Governor."

This has been a Daugherty day as much as yesterday was a Nash day. The conferences contipnue, however, and the field may next turn against Daugherty. There is as yet no winning slate, and there are those who believe that no winning combination can be formed until after the test of balloting. Among the features of the day were the speeches at the hotels, which were bitter and defiant, and those at the convention, which were all for harmony. The leaders are spending the night in contests and conferences that are not very harmonious.

While Daugherty apparently has had the best of it all day, at the conferences in the morning, in the selection of committees in the afternoon, in the demonstrations at the convention, and in the proceedings of the committees to-night, yet he is regarded only as the leading candidate, and not yet as a winner. Nash will be a close second, and Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones a much closer third than has been anticipated. In the field, R. M. Nevin of Dayton is looming up, while none of the others seem to be gaining outside of their respective districts.

Dougherty is not only a leader in the prospective balloting, but he also has the best organization of any of the candidates. He has workers from every county and an organized army about him. Senator Hanna and Judge Nash, as well as many others, have been surprised at his organization.

The convention assembled shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, so as to allow the committees to meet to-night. The auditorium in which the convention met has a seating capacity of 6,000, and standing room was in demand, the factional fighting having attracted the largest attendance from the different counties that ever attended an Ohio convention. There were demonstrations when Senators Hanna and Foraker entered the hall.

Cyrus Huling, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order, and announced the following temporary organization: Chairman—Congressman Winfield S. Kerr of Mansfield; Secretary—E. L. Lampson of Ashtabula; Sergeant at Arms—Frederick Bader of Cincinnati.

Mr. Kerr, upon taking the chair, made a long speech, devoting a large portion of his time to praise of the administration of President McKinley and advocacy of the policy of expansion. After a brief argument in favor of the protective tariff idea, as embodied in the Dingley law, he spoke as follows on the currency question:

"We promised in 1896 that if given the power we would make such amendments to our currency laws as would correct their evils and plant our montetary system upon a basis sound and enduring. No power was given to us to make amendments until the election of the present Congress, and within forty days after it had come into existence a Republican committee of its members met and prepared a plan to fulfill that pledge. As a member of that committee I am not at liberty at this time to disclose even the substance of its determination, but as a member of the Republican Party I am at liberty to declare what the Republican Party proposes to do, now that it has power in both branches of Congress and in the Executive. It proposes to enact into form of law the gold standard, and then it proposes to keep every dollar in use in the country to that standard. It is going to do this so that hereafter no doctrinaire or mountebank, catching the people off their guard, can thrust disorder and demoralization into our financial affairs at home and discredit us abroad."

The President's recent action in exempting a large number of positions from the operation of the civil service law was indorsed by Mr. Kerr, who accused Grover Cleveland of insincerity and of simply desiring to keep Democrats in office when he placed these and other positions in the classified service. He declared that the Republican Party was opposed to trusts, instancing the action of the Attorney General of Ohio. In conclusion, referring to the factional fight now going on in the convention, he said:

"And now, my Republican brethren, let us have peace. Rivalry and competition for place or position or power may have strained a little the bonds of our affection, but it must not, it cannot, break the ties which bind us to the Republican Party. Now and here, in this splendid Republican presence, looking into the faces of our heroes living, and looked upon by the pictured faces of our heroes dead, in the name of the Republican Party and all it has done for our country, let us strike hands, and, following the lead of McKinley and Foraker and Hanna and Grosvenor and Bushnell and the rest, let us go forth from this convention united and to victory."

At the conclusion of the Chairman's address Senators Foraker and Hanna, Gov. Bushnell, and ex-Gov. Charles Foster were called upon, and all made brief speeches urging harmonious action. Senator Foraker said the great duty of Ohio Republicans was to get together. United, they were invincible, and divided they were beaten in advance. There had not been in the present generation such an important election in Ohio, he said; none ever more easy for the Republicans to carry, and yet never one they could more easily lose. Senator Hanna urged that it would be necessary for all to work together if the Republicans were to win in Ohio this year.

The first session of the convention closed with the appointment of committees.

At the meetings this evening the combination against Judge Nash had a bare majority and secured control of the committees, including the Committee on Credentials, but the Hanna and Nash men still claim a majority of the delegates by counties.

The Committee on Permanent Organization decided to report in favor of making the temporary organization permanent. Congressman Kerr, who will thus preside throughout the convention, is for Daugherty.

The new State Central Committee tonight elected Vivian J. Fagin Chairman and P. W. Durr Secretary.

OHIO VALLEY SILVER CLUBS.

Convention at Louisville Reiterates Its Confidence in Bimetallism and the Chicago Platform.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—At to-day's session of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, President James P. Tarvin was reelected. A committee, including John P. Altgeld of Illinois George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, W. J. Overmeyer of Indiana, M. J. Semonin of Kentucky, Allen Y. Clark of Indiana, and James P. Tarvin of Kentucky was appointed to co-operate with the National Democratic Committee in perfecting the organization of the party throughout the country.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"First—Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897, when a committee was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the committee to secure European co-operation confirms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored or opposition to it confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three National conventions to adopt it. That whatever paper money needs to be issued in this country to supplement a gold and silver currency should be issued directly by the Government of the United States without the intervention of any bank or corporation whatever.

"Second—We favor and recommend the adoption by the National Convention in 1900 of the Chicago platform of 1896 without change.

"Third—We especially favor and recommend the adoption by the Democratic National Convention of 1900 of the financial plank in the Chicago platform of 1896 without any change.

"Fourth—We believe that the trust is the result in a large measure of the methods that have been used, among which is the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business. We favor the destruction of the result as well as the removal of the causes. The establishment of independent bimetallism at sixteen to one would do more to cripple or to destroy the organization and operation of the trust than any other single act. We favor and recommend, therefore, the adoption by the National Convention of 1900 of an appropriate and specific declaration against the organization and existence of the trust, and a promise of legislative and executive action tending to its extermination.

"Fifth—We hereby express our continued confidence in William Jennings Bryan and favor his nomination for the Presidency of the United States in 1900."

THE FAITH CURE IN CHICAGO.

Health Board May Require Contagious Disease Patients to be Treated by Medical Attendants.

CHICAGO, June 1.—As the result of the fact that two cases of death from diphtheria in which the patients had been treated by Christian Science methods only have come within the past few days to the notice of the Coroner's office, the Health Department has decided, it is stated, to take steps to compel those having charge of cases of contagious disease to provide for them medical attendance.

"We, the jury, censure the said Mrs. Smith for treating the said Edna Holle in the said Christian Science faith, thereby jeopardizing her own health and that of others," is the verdict returned by a Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of Edna Holle, four years old, who died at 755 West Chicago Avenue, from diphtheria. The child's mother did not tell the jury the full name and the address of Mrs. Smith.

The attention of the Coroner was called during the day to a similar case at 711 West Adams Street, where Nathaniel True, four years old, died from diphtheria after having been treated by Christian Science methods. A Coroner's jury was convened in this case and postponed the inquest till to-morrow.

Christian Science Hearing Postponed.

BUFFALO, June 1.—The Kinter Christian Science hearing has again been postponed, this time until June 10, in order that some of those interested might attend the Christian Science meeting in Boston next Sunday.

An Aged Couple Wed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 1.—Samuel W. Bell, seventy-eight years of age, and Mrs. Mary A. Jernee, seventy-three years old, were married to-day. The Rev. W. W. Knox performed the ceremony. Mr. Bell lost his wife thirteen years ago. Mrs. Jernee's husband died about three years ago. She kept a boarding house, and Mr. Bell boarded with her. Both have grown children. Mr. Bell was formerly Street Commissioner of this city.

Predicts Snow for Next Week.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 1.—Devoe, "the sawmill weather prophet," last night lectured in Hackensack on "Why We May Have Snow in June," and predicted that snow would fall in this part of the country next week.

A CHICAGO CONSTABLE'S WOE.

Went to Collect a Debt of One Cent and Was Knocked Down.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Constable Connors and an assistant went to Frank Huhn's saloon to levy an attachment, calling for 1 cent, and costs amounting to $4.75. Huhn refused to pay and went for his attorney. While he was gone Connors jumped the bar for the cash box. Mrs. Huhn knocked him down, and the two men and the woman rolled over fighting.

Huhn came back with an attorney, and guns were pulled as the fight went on, all five sprawling on the floor. An alarm brought twelve policemen, and it took them all to restore quiet and escort the fighters to the station.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Rain or thunderstorms have occurred in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and in the Atlantic States, except in New England. Rain has also fallen from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

The temperature has fallen in the upper lake regions and the middle and lower plateaus, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, Pueblo reporting a pressure of 29.42 inches, and Amerillo southwest wind of forty-six miles an hour.

There has been a decided rise in pressure over the lake regions and on the North Pacific Coast.

Threatening and unsettled weather may be expected to-day in the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic States, fair in New England and the lower lake region, and showers in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The weather will grow colder in New England and Eastern New York, in Kansas, Northern Texas, Colorado, and Indian Territory. Light southerly winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	63	68	72
6 A. M.	62	66	74
9 A. M.	69	71	82
12 M.	74	80	87
3 P. M.	75	84	86
6 P. M.	71	82	85
9 P. M.	61	78	80
12 P. M.	60	77	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¼
Weather Bureau	75¾
Corresponding date 1898	66¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

MARION CLARKE FOUND AT LAST

Discovered at a Farmhouse Near Sloatsburg, N.Y.

CHILD WELL AND HAPPY

A

went to Sloatsburg, passing Conklin and Herlihy on the way. At Sloatsburg he took the 2 o'clock train for New York, saying he was going to notify his wife's friends and would return to Haverstraw at 5 o'clock.

Charleston arrived at Garnerville at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the prisoner and child, and went to the office of Justice of the Peace Herbert.

The baby answered the description of Marion Clarke, and her features tallied with the newspaper pictures of the lost child.

Justice Herbert found the birthmark worn by Marion Clarke.

"We've found the baby! We've found the baby!" cried the old man, with tears running down his cheeks. Meantime Detective Herlihy, who had been hot on Charleston's trail, had arrived at the Justice's office with photographs and complete description of Marion Clarke.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE FATHER.

After making comparisons and examining the child, he drove to Haverstraw, two miles away, and telegraphed to Arthur Clarke, in this city, that he believed little Marion was found.

The news of the exciting occurrences had aroused the whole country-side, and the residents of every town within ten miles packed into Garnerville to get a glimpse of the baby.

The woman prisoner and the baby had been removed from Justice Herbert's office to a residence. The house was besieged by hundreds of eager questioners. Farmers and townspeople thronged outside and cheered and waved their hats, and many women were weeping. The woman prisoner sat through it all in dogged silence, refusing to give any definite information about herself or the child.

At 6:30 o'clock Mr. Clarke arrived in Haverstraw in company with Central Office Detective Morris.

The bereaved father was met at the station by a tremendous crowd who cheered and followed him, slapping him on the back and shouting all sorts of encouraging words. Judge Redmond of Haverstraw, who has taken a great interest in the case, was ready at the railroad station with a fast team. With Detective Herlihy, Clarke entered the vehicle and with Judge Redmond and the two detectives started for Garnerville, followed by scores of vehicles and horses and men on foot. Arrived at Justice Herbert's residence at Garnerville the desperate man fairly fought his way through the dense throng at the door and rushed into the room.

IDENTIFIED BY THE FATHER.

"Where is she, where is she?" he cried, "where is my child?"

A woman held the baby out to him. Instantly he snatched it up and smothered it with kisses and caresses.

"This is my child," he cried. "This is my little Marion. This is my baby!"

At first the child did not seem to recognize him, probably being confused by the noise of the crowd. After fondling the baby for a few moments he took it to the wall where a number of his own photographs and those of Mrs. Clarke had been hung by the detectives, who had brought them from the city.

"Who is that, Marion?" he said, pointing to Mrs. Clarke's photograph.

"That's mamma," said the little girl.

"And who is this?" pointing to his own picture.

"Papa," came the response.

"And where is mamma?" again asked the anxious father.

Without hesitation the child pointed to Mrs. Clarke's photograph.

Taking the baby up to the mantel, where a little pearl trinket belonging to the Clarke household had been laid, the father asked:

"Now, what does Abe do?" With a faint, mischievous smile the child snatched the trinket from the mantel and shook it violently.

It recalled to the childish recollection some little incident of home, and after that she recognized her father, and, clasping her little arms about his neck, nestled her head up under his chin.

WOMAN PRISONER BREAKS DOWN.

Then the woman prisoner, who had been sitting quietly by, broke down completely. She sobbed wildly for a moment, and then swooned away. When she was removed she continued to weep, and became almost hysterical. Between her sobs she acknowledged that the baby was Mr. Clarke's child, but all that could be got from her was that when in New York six or seven days ago she was approached by an actress with the baby and told to take it. The actress, she said, gave her a roll of bills and said: "I am going to adopt this baby, but I want you to care for it for a while, when I will call for it. If I do not call for it, I will send you money to pay for its keeping." The woman said she knew the actress's name, but refused to divulge it.

The child was not dressed yesterday in the same clothes she wore when she was abducted. She had on a brand-new dress that had never been laundered, but her fact was rather dirty.

SEEMED WELL CARED FOR.

She seemed to have been well cared for. She had three scratches on her face, as if by twigs while being carried through woods.

The woman was taken to the new City Jail and held for a hearing, which will take place at 1 o'clock to-day.

The crowds were so wild with excitement over the finding of the baby that they paid little attention to the woman as she was being driven off to jail.

Meanwhile Marion Clarke had been dressed in a new frock presented to her by Mrs. James W. Gillies of Haverstraw, and, in the arms of her happy father, was driven to the home of Judge Redmond at Haverstraw, the journey being one continuous ovation. Arrived at the Redmond residence, a crowd of more than 1,000 persons gathered about the house, waving hats, cheering, and shouting as if crazy.

The crowds were augmented rapidly until by the time the party left for New York fully 2,000 wildly excited men and women were at the station, the local police making the fight of their lives to keep the women from mobbing the little girl.

LEFT ON A SPECIAL TRAIN.

The father and child, accompanied by detectives and others, left Haverstraw on a special train of one coach at 8:50 o'clock, amid the most exciting demonstration that ever occurred in Haverstraw.

The woman who was arrested with Marion Clarke does not answer the description of Carrie Jones, the nurse girl who took the child out in Central Park on the day of its abduction, but the detectives asserted yesterday that they thought they recognized in her an old offender. They refused to state their suspicions more definitely.

The woman used to be known in the vicinity of Sloatsburg, having taught school five years ago in Johnsontown, a little village near Sloatsburg. She was then known as Jennie McNalley. According to the residents of Sloatsburg she was born in Goshen, N. Y., where her father is said to be the editor of a weekly newspaper.

Many think that this accounts for the style of paper used by the persons signing the word "Three" when they wrote to Mr. Clarke on the day that the baby was kidnapped. She is about twenty-one years old, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and was neatly dressed yesterday in a blue suit and wore a light straw sailor hat.

She had a large roll of bills with her, and immediately retained Lawyer Irving Brown of Haverstraw to represent her at the hearing to-day.

It was ascertained that the woman and baby had been boarding for a week with a family named Youmans, near Sloatsburg.

ARREST OF THE MAN.

The arrest of the man, who gave his name as McNalley, and claimed to be the husband of the woman, took place soon after Mr. Clarke and the detectives had left the Justice's house. He returned to West Haverstraw on the train which left New York at 5:45, and was driven at once to the house.

As soon as he arrived Justice Herbert ordered the sitting room cleared, and the husband and wife met alone, save for the crowd of curious country folks who gazed in through the half-open windows. The woman cried bitterly, and all she could say was, "I knew you would come."

Afterward to the Justice the man admitted that he had been with the woman that morning, and that he had been to the city attending to some "money matters." He then gave his name as James Wilson, and on its being pointed out that he had called himself McNalley earlier in the day, he said: "Well, my name isn't Wilson, but it will do for to-night." He cautioned the woman against making any statement to the reporters.

They conversed together in low tones, and once the man was heard to say: "Don't drag the poor girl's name into this affair."

About 9 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Charleston announced to the Justice that he was ready to drive the prisoner over to the jail at New City. Again she cried and clung to her husband. He soothed her, saying that all would come out right. Turning to Justice Herbert, he asked permission to accompany her to the jail. This was refused.

ASKED TO BE ARRESTED.

"None but prisoners can go."

"Then, arrest me," said Wilson.

"Well, I'll do that. I arrest you as being an accessory to the kidnapping," said the Squire.

The man thanked him, and the woman looked relieved. Soon after, the Deputy Sheriff, with two assistants, called for them and they were driven in a light carriage across to New City.

The man who claims to be the woman's husband is about thirty years old, tall, clean-shaven, and dark-eyed. He was dressed in a dark suit and wore a shirt with heavy blue bars before it.

Another story of the arrest is told by Detective Sergeant Herlihy. He says that about a week ago Capt. McClusky telegraphed to Sheriff Charleston: "Keep Ramapo Valley under surveillance."

ANOTHER STORY OF THE ARREST.

This had the effect, he said, of making the authorities vigilant. About five days ago Austin Conklin, a grocer here, saw the Wilson woman and the child. He suspected that something was wrong, and they kept her under surveillance. He telegraphed Capt. McClusky to send some one up to try and identify the child, and as a result Herlihy was sent up there. Then, according to the detective, Charleston got wind of the affair and made the arrest five minutes before he arrived on the train.

Charleston openly charges that Detective Herlihy is making a play for the glory of the affair.

"The arrest was mine," he said yesterday. "I secured the warrant, and was bringing the woman and child back to the Justice's when I met this Detective Herlihy. He said to me: 'I was on the track of the girl, but you got ahead of me. Let the head ones in New York know that I assisted you. Another favor that you can do me is to let me send a telegram to Headquarters.'"

Charleston refused to do so, and the ride became a race, in which Herlihy won. He telegraphed Headquarters, and, according to the Deputy Sheriff, threatened to "fix" him for his part in the affair.

THE WILSON WOMAN.

According to the people in St. Johns, the Wilson woman first made her appearance in the neighborhood about the time the child disappeared. She was at that time accompanied by the man who was arrested and another woman, who, the local authorities believe, may have been the nurse. They appeared to have plenty of money, and as soon as the Wilson woman had secured a room at the Youmans, the other one disappeared.

THE DRIVE TO THE HOME.

The special train arrived at Weehawken at a few minutes before 10 o'clock. As the locomotive headlight was seen outside the long shed a cheer went up from the many watchers who had assembled, numbers of whom ran down the track. Before the train had been brought to a standstill it was surrounded by the spectators, and those who had charge of the child had considerable difficulty in making their way to the ferryboat, waiting in the slip.

A few minutes before, Chief of Police Devery, Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, and Detective Sergeant Herlihy had boarded a boat leaving the New York side at 9:45 o'clock, intending to meet the train. As their boat reached the New Jersey slip Mr. Clarke, holding Marion in his arms, was seen on the forward deck of the outgoing boat. The party from Police Headquarters recognized Clarke and his child immediately. So did every one else on the incoming boat, and in a moment excitement reigned.

CAPT McCLUSKY MISSES A FERRY.

"Hold that boat!" shouted Capt. McClusky, as the wheels of the outgoing ferryboat began to revolve. "Hold the boat!" echoed Chief Devery.

Their orders were in vain, for the steamer had left the slip. Capt. McClusky ran hurriedly up a ladder leading to the roof of his boat and demanded that the pilot require the other boat to stop. He was told that he was too late. Already the steamer was well out in the river. As she passed another steamer three whistles were sounded as a salute.

Capt. McClusky rushed to a telephone and ordered that Clarke and his baby be held on the New York side until he had a chance to get over. The boat containing the police officials soon started on her return. So anxious were her passengers that they swarmed out on the bow as she neared her slip. On reaching the New York ferry house, Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky leaped hurriedly ashore, and found Mr. Clarke and little Marion waiting in the baggage room. There were congratulations and handshaking all around, and Mr. Clarke and the baby were hustled into Chief Devery's carriage, with Capt. McClusky and a detective, and the vehicle, a rubber-tired hack, behind a team of powerful bays, started away at a rapid burst of speed. A NEW YORK TIMES reporter followed the carriage all the way to the house, thus having an opportunity to witness a most remarkable demonstration in the streets through which the carriage passed.

THE DRIVE TO THE CLARKE HOME.

As the carriage left the ferryhouse, a cheering crowd ran alongside until the pace of the horses left them far behind. Hastening up Forty-second Street, the carriage turned into Ninth Avenue, and then into Forty-third Street to Eighth Avenue. From the very moment it started until it arrived at the house, the people on the streets seemed to know that the missing baby had been found. Windows were thrown open as the horses clattered by. People ran to the curbing and began to cheer. Women waved their handkerchiefs, and small boys tore after the carriage as if in the wake of a fire engine.

As the carriage turned into Eighth Avenue the driver started the horses into a gallop. This pace continued until Fifty-ninth Street was reached. Pedestrians scrambled right and left to get out of the way. The team turned into Fifty-ninth Street in a little less than seven minutes from the time it left the ferry. Several wheelmen, in their endeavors to get out of its path plunged from their machines to the asphalt. By this time it was attended by a consort of horseless vehicles, but finding the pace dangerous they fell behind.

"There goes Baby Clarke!" shouted those on the sidewalk. "Three cheers! They've found the baby!"

OUTSIDE THE CLARKE HOME.

The drive up Fifth Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street was comparatively quiet, but when the carriage turned into that street and passed Park Avenue hundreds came running to meet it. Approaching the house of Mr. Clarke, between Third and Lexington Avenues, a roar went up from a crowd of fully five thousand people, who were waiting in front of the premises. Into this crowd the carriage dashed, sending people tumbling pell-mell to clear a path. Cheer after cheer went up from the crowd, which was suddenly fluttering hats and handkerchiefs.

"Oh, is the baby all right?" asked a mother, tremblingly, as she held her own little one tightly to her breast.

"It is," was the reply.

"Thank God," she exclaimed and in a moment was lost in the throng which had surrounded the carriage.

Mr. Clarke carried the child up the steps and into the house. The crowd broke loose in one continuous cheer, which lasted fully five minutes.

"To the window! To the window!" followed the cry. "Bring the baby to the window."

The blinds of an upper window were thrown open, and a woman appeared. She waved her hand to those in the streets.

"To the window!" thundered a hundred voices.

A chubby, golden-haired baby in its mother's arms, a tiny hand fluttering a salutation to a cheering multitude, a background of joyous faces in a gaslit room, constituted a second-floor window scene that will linger long in the memories of the people who stood in front of Mr. Clarke's home. The incident was as dramatic as it was joyful. The mother stood at the window with the child clasped to her breast. The crowd went almost wild.

THE BABY ARRIVES.

"Here they come! Here they come!" shouted scores of voices not far away from the Clarke residence, and the gruff commands of the police to "Make way there!" had scarcely reached the ears of the people who stood in a dense mass in front of the house, before a galloping team dashed up to the curb. Four policemen endeavored to keep the surging crowd away from the carriage, and the three detective Sergeants vainly tried to keep a passage way clear to the foot of the doorsteps. The instant the carriage stopped a man, whose features were not discernible in the darkness, but whom the eager crowd rightfully took to be Mr. Clarke, jumped from the vehicle with a child in his arms.

There was a tumultuous shout of exultation, and as father and child ran up the stone steps the crowd pressed eagerly after him. Emerging from the carriage immediately after were Chief of Police Devery, Capt. McClusky, and Police Sergeant Frank Morris. All of these police officers accompanied Mr. Clarke into the house, and the front door was quickly closed.

CHEERING THE BABY.

All the time Mr. Clarke and his child were in sight the cheering was kept up lustily. Every one in the street was trying to get as close to the house as possible. When there was a lull in the outburst of enthusiasm some one proposed "Three cheers for Baby Marion," and all joined in the shout. Next cheers were given for Mr. Clarke and for Mrs. Clarke, and after the cheering subsided calls were heard for Baby Marion.

"Bring the baby to the window!" was the cry that went up in kindly tones from the multitude, and almost immediately the darkened windows of the Clarke apartments became light, and as the shades were lifted the sympathetic watchers beheld a spectacle that stirred them to a pitch of enthusiasm that surpassed all previous demonstrations. Cheer followed cheer as Mrs. Clarke, robed in white and showing in her face unmistakable traces of sickness, appeared at the window with the recovered babe in her arms.

MARION WAVES TO THE CROWD.

She smiled as she waved her hand feebly at the tumultuous multitude. Next she took one of Marion's little hands in her own and waved that for a few seconds. The father of the child meanwhile expressed his own delight by waving his arms from another window. Thrice the mother and babe retired from view and were recalled to gratify the exuberant enthusiasm of the crowd.

After a few minutes the shades were again drawn down at the windows of the Clarke apartments, and the greater part of the crowd accepted that act as an indication that the family desired to be left alone with their joy. Within a short time thereafter not more than a score of curious individuals remained in front of the house.

THE MOTHER'S FIRST GREETING.

When Mr. Clarke dashed up the stairway to his apartments with Baby Marion in his arms he found his wife eagerly awaiting him in the doorway of their sitting room. With outstretched arms she received the child she had mourned as lost, and, pressing it close to her heart, murmured, "My baby! Thanks be to God." Near Mrs. Clarke stood her mother, Mrs. Betz, and her friends Mrs. McGrath and Miss Catharine McGrath. For an instant they thought that the overjoyed mother would faint, and they stretched their arms to sustain her. Then came the sound of the sympathetic and joyous cheers from the street, and, in the language of one of her friends, "Mrs. Clarke gained fresh strength directly."

MARION CLARKE'S CONDITION.

Marion was sleeping when her father carried her from the carriage into the house, but she awakened when she was placed in her mother's arms, and gave an affectionate sign of recognition. She was in excellent condition and bore evidence of having had good care. She wore the same white dress and little white cap that she had on when she left her home for her outing in Central Park. One of the touching features of the scene at the window was when the mother took off the little white cap and waved it in sight of the cheering crowd.

Mr. Clarke remained in his apartments not more than five minutes after the demonstration in the street had ended. Accompanied by Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky he walked over to the Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where he met with the reporters. He was nervous and appeared to be fatigued. "When I first saw my baby Marion in Haverstraw," said Mr. Clarke, "there were so many persons about that she did not recognize me, but afterward, when I was alone with her, she knew me, and put her little arms around my neck.

"When I got home I found my wife waiting for us in a room in which it seems to me there were about fifty people. I couldn't say a word but just handed the baby to my wife. Of course she was rejoiced to get Marion back, and just hugged and kissed her and gave thanks to God for her restoration. Marion is all right, and so is my wife now. The doctor told me that all the medicine my wife needed was her lost baby, and, now that she has her, she will be all right.

"I owe many thanks to the police of New York City. For three days my wife has been very sick, and had not the police been so active her hopes would have failed."

IN AND AROUND CLARKE HOME.

Soon after the news had gone abroad that Marion Clarke had been found in New Jersey people began to assemble in the vicinity of the three-story brownstone house in which the Clarkes live. The open windows of their apartments on the second floor were objects of much interest to the passers-by. At 5:30 o'clock knots of expectant people were scattered along the sidewalks on each side of the street. Half an hour later scores of women were seated on the doorsteps which commanded a view of the Clarke domicile, and whenever a face appeared at any one of the three windows of the Clarke apartments there was a craning of necks and an extra buzz of comment.

Expectation that the Clarke baby would be brought home early in the evening caused constant accessions to the assemblage. Soon after 7 o'clock several hundred persons were there in waiting. It was an orderly and a sympathetic crowd. Now and then a mild type of crank appeared and endeavored to gain access to the house, but a few words from Detective Sergt. Weller, who stood guard at the door, sent the crank away.

MRS. CLARKE'S FIRST NEWS.

A little before 6 o'clock a telegram addressed to Mrs. Clarke was delivered, and the inference that it was an assurance of her baby's recovery quickly spread through the waiting crowd. This inference was strengthened a few minutes afterward, when a neatly dressed woman appeared at one of the windows of the Clarke apartments and with smiling face and pantomimic gestures conveyed to a neighbor across the way the knowledge that good news had been received. By clasping her arms as if embracing a child and nodding her head affirmatively she clearly indicated not only to her neighbor but to scores of keen-sighted watchers that the missing child was safe.

Meanwhile the size of the crowd in the street steadily increased. Many hundreds of children wandered bareheaded and arm in arm up and down the roadway. Scores of shopgirls and laboring men tarried on their way to their homes, and strangers in the neighborhood attracted by the crowd stopped to witness the home-coming of the kidnapped child. From 6 o'clock until nearly 8:30 o'clock the appearance of little Marion was momentarily expected by the watchers in the street who had only rumors and the vague reports of the newspaper "extras" to guide them. There were now three detective Sergeants on duty on the block, besides four policemen in uniform. The policemen dealt leniently with the crowd, but endeavored to keep the people on the sidewalks moving.

A MESSAGE FROM CAPT. McCLUSKY.

A tremor of excitement ran through the waiting crowd when a district telegraph boy mounted the steps of the Clarke house a little after 8 o'clock. He left a telegram at the door and shuffled away without answering any questions. A few minutes later one of the Detective Sergeants made the announcement that the message was from Capt. McClusky, and congratulated Mr. Clarke on the recovery of her baby. An hour afterward another statement came from the house, that Mr. Clarke was on his way home from New Jersey with Marion, having left West Haverstraw by special train. According to the calculations of the police officers, father and child were due at the house about 10:30 o'clock.

On receiving the intelligence the waiting crowd diminished somewhat in size. Most of the children were called to their homes and some of the patient watchers, who had begun their vigil before 7 o'clock, were disheartened by the prospect of another hour's wait, and went away. Still there were enough left in the neighborhood to give the police considerable trouble in keeping the way clear for vehicles and pedestrians.

THE MOTHER WILL GET WELL.

A number of relatives and friends of the Clarke family called at the house during the evening and were admitted to Mrs. Clarke's presence. Dr. John Lennon, one of her attending physicians, saw her about 8 o'clock and found her greatly improved and stimulated by the news that her baby had been recovered. She had been sufficiently well to sit in a rocking chair nearly all the afternoon. Dr. Lennon said after his visit that he did not apprehend any further trouble from her illness.

The shades of the Clarke windows were drawn soon after dark, and some of the friends of the family came out and took seats on the high doorsteps. There were Mrs. Clarke's three brothers, William, John, and Thomas Betz, and their sister, Miss Nellie Betz. The latter was astir constantly, running in and out of the house, and she was the first one of the family circle to discern and announce the approaching carriage which bore the recovered baby to its home.

STORY OF THE POLICE SEARCH.

Capt. McClusky, who from the first had been formally denying that any clues of importance had been found, last night freely told what the police had done in the matter. He showed that a positive clue to the child was obtained on Thursday of last week, and that the police had been following it up assiduously. Two experienced detectives were sleeping within a few miles of the missing child last night, and Capt. McClusky says they would have discovered its whereabouts without a doubt. Said Capt. McClusky:

"Last Thursday, through an anonymous letter, we traced the nurse girl, Carrie Jones, to 231 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, a small wooden cottage, rented by Mrs. James Cosgriff, who lets furnished rooms. The letter had been mailed to us by her. It appears that on Saturday, May 20, the day before the abduction, a blonde woman about twenty-five years of age called at the house and hired a room for $1.75. She gave no name. She had a parcel with her which contained some baby's clothing and a white straw hat, with a sharp pointed crown, and trimmed with blue material, edged with lace. Mrs. Cosgriff particularly noticed this hat, because the woman tried it on Mrs. Cosgriff's little child. The woman hired a hallroom for $1.75, and announced that if the weather was fine she would come the next day and bring her sister and the baby with her. She added that she might stay two weeks or six months, but that this would depend upon circumstances.

"The next afternoon, about two hours after little Marion Clarke had been abducted, Mrs. Cosgriff saw her new lodger coming along the street and apparently looking for the house. After locating the house, she beckoned to a dark-haired girl who was standing with the baby in the doorway of a near-by flathouse, and they went up stairs to the room. The blonde woman said her name was Mrs. Davis; that she was the mother of the child, and that the dark-haired girl was her sister. As soon as the latter entered the room she put the baby on the bed and dropped into a chair.

"Mrs. Cosgriff says she made them some tea, and they sat around until the evening. At 7 o'clock the woman who said she was Mrs. Davis went out for a couple of hours, and on her return the new lodgers retired.

"The next morning they had coffee and fed the baby. They bought a fresh egg for the child, and asked whether they could not arrange to get milk from the same cow. Mrs. Cosgriff said it struck her as being peculiar that the child should appear fond of its aunt, whereas it would not go to its mother.

THE STRANGERS LEFT SUDDENLY.

"The next day—Monday—Mrs. Cosgriff went out, leaving the house in charge of a woman. She did not return till 9 o'clock at night. During the morning the woman she had left in charge also had occasion to leave the house, and when she returned she found on the table the following letter, addressed to 'Mrs. Cosgriff':

"Mrs. C.: You will be surprised to find us gone, but I got a telegram at Flatbush Avenue saying that Will, my husband, had fallen from a ladder and was badly injured. I am half crazy and would wait, but must catch a train which leaves the Forty-second Street Depot in New York at 4:40. It is now 3 P. M. Thanks, very much. I would have enjoyed staying if I could.

"Mrs. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

"The women had evidently learned through the newspapers that the abduction had become known to the police, and had also read the description given of the baby, and, fearing recognition, had at once taken their departure.

"Their hasty action, the fact that the child would not go to its supposed mother; the fact that Mrs. Davis should in the letter have alluded to her husband as 'Will' and signed herself 'Mrs. George W. Davis,' struck Mrs. Cosgriff as being suspicious, especially as the child answered the description of little Marion Clarke. She therefore sent us a letter saying information about the child might possibly be obtained at her house.

"Detectives Hughes and Armstrong went there and showed her a portrait of the missing child, which Mrs. Cosgriff immediately recognized. We also knew beyond a doubt that it was the Clarke baby from a peculiar remark made by the dark-haired girl to the child, and which Mrs. Cosgriff recalled. It was, 'Now, show us how Mr. Brown laughs.' Mr. Brown is a friend of the Clarke family, and it appears has a habit of laughing very heartily, and at the same time of throwing up his hands. The child, when asked to show how Mr. Brown laughed, would throw up her little hands and laugh in imitation of Mr. Brown.

OVERHEARD THEIR TALK.

"By careful questioning Mrs. Cosgriff was also led to recollect that on the Sunday night she had overheard the women talking about some place ending in 'burg,' but she could not recall the other part of the name. She had also heard them mention that it would cost them $2.50 to get there. Questioned about the dress of her lodgers, she said that when the women came there on the Sunday the dark-haired girl was attired in a black skirt and bodice, a brown jacket, and a brown straw hat. The blonde woman wore the white and blue check waist that Carrie Jones was described as having, and a skirt to correspond, so that the women must have changed or exchanged their clothing immediately the abduction occurred. The baby, too, was not wearing the little white silk cap and red rose-colored dress she had on when taken from the house, but the straw hat the blonde woman had had in the parcel the previous day, and a dress of common blue material. The other things had been wrapped in a newspaper.

"Acting on this clue of 'burg,' we got a time table, and sent detectives to scour every place up the Hudson ending in 'burg.' In this way Detectives Armstrong and Reidy slept at Newburg last night, within a few miles of where little Marion was found, and unquestionably would have located her.

"We could not communicate with them this morning, and when a dispatch came to Headquarters from a citizen of Sloatsburg, N. Y., this morning, saying a lost child had been found there, Detective Herlihy at once started for that place. The dispatch was as follows:

"'Send some one to identify lost child at Sloatsburg.'

"At 2:50 a dispatch came to me from Herlihy, who wired from West Haverstraw, which is the telegraph station for Sloatsburg and Garnersville. It read:

"'Pretty certain we have Clarke baby here at Garnersville. Send man with Clarke at once to identify. Await your orders at West Haverstraw.'

IDENTIFICATION COMPLETE.

"At 3:22 came another telegram reading:

"'Have had Mrs. Carey examine baby found. Identification complete.'

"This was soon followed by another dispatch saying:

"'Hats correspond.'

"This needs some explanation. When Mrs. Cosgriff described the straw 'witch' hat worn by the baby when it was brought to her house, we took her to a store and had her select one exactly like it. I had a dozen similar ones made, and these were given to the detectives who have been tracing the child outside of this city.

"I knew then that it was the Clarke baby, sure enough, but, having been disappointed by so many identifications, I would not make any positive statement about it until Mr. Clarke, who meanwhile had gone to West Haverstraw, accompanied by Detective Sergeant Meeria, had identified his child himself.

"At 7 o'clock Mr. Clarke telephoned:

"'I have identified baby. Accept my congratulations.'

"I am more relieved and delighted than I can say. At no time in the annals of the Detective Bureau have so many detectives been sent out of this city on one particular case. Fifteen men have been working along the Harlem, Hudson River, West Shore, and Erie Railroads.

"Since that baby disappeared we have received no fewer than 2,400 letters, all of which have had to be read. Every letter addressed to the Clarkes was sent to me by arrangement with the Post Office authorities. In this way many incredible, disgusting, and atrocious communications to the distressed parents have been intercepted. Only three came from the kidnappers. The first of these, notifying Mrs. Clarke that her child had been stolen, is familiar to all who have followed the case, having been published in the newspapers. The second came the next day. It was written on the same kind of paper as the note of the previous day, and was also written in capital letters. It read:

LETTERS FROM KIDNAPPERS.

"'Be patient. O. K. Further notice.'

"There was no signature. It had been mailed at Post Office Branch E, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"On Wednesday of last week came the final letter. It had been mailed from Station O, and contained a little cross, a medal of St. Anne, and a little satin heart that the child had worn suspended from her neck inside her clothing. It was written in a similar manner to the others, and was couched in the following terms:

New York, May —.

Mr. Clarke: A great mistake has been made. Our agents got the wrong person. This is strictly confidential, and we shall be deeply pained if you show this to McClusky, or give it to those fresh young college men, the reporters.

We put you on your honor. We are the American Mafia and our object is to injure rich men who do not give up $100 a year dues to us when we communicate with them. We have a "little list" and a few subscribers, and will have more. We have been organized some time and will devise various schemes to "do" rich people who do not contribute—enough. McClusky knows nothing of this. We will return your baby at once and we do not wish one cent from you and are sorry for your worry and notoriety.

Pay no attention to the army of fakirs who will pester you. Our men thought your nurse worked for a rich man just off Fifth Avenue whom we had approached and who did not contribute to us. I have come all the way from Chicago to take personal charge of this matter and return your child. Your maid, notwithstanding the esteemed World, Journal, and so forth, is as green as the proverbial grass and swallowed a good story readily, and has been in hysterics half the time since we have had her detained in our place. Your baby is well and a perfect little gem, and you will get her back as soon as it is safe for my henchmen. That is, when these crazy, erratic, dope-hitting reporters get through frothing at the mouth. Your child will probably be dropped in Boston or thereabouts, but we will notify you in whose hands it is, of course some innocent outsider. So be patient and don't worry. We don't wish to harm your little one or yourself.

Pardon this lengthy letter and don't mind the notes signed "Three" with three dashes, which one of the men wrote as a side speculation after he found he had the wrong girl and baby. I stopped his game as soon as I reached here. I send a couple of curls from the child as a good faith and convince you I am sincere. Pay no attention to any communication unless signed

MEPHISTO SECUNDO,
King of the American Mafia.

"Among the disgusting letters addressed to the Clarkes, and which of course they have not seen, is one that made my blood boil with indignation to think that anybody could be so cowardly, such a villain, even though he be a crank. It was a long letter, and described with harrowing details how the child had been slain and cut up into little pieces."

CAPT. McCLUSKY'S STATEMENT.

"I have told you all I possibly could," said Capt. McClusky, last night. "At the present juncture I cannot say anything further for publication. I have made no further statement than that given to THE NEW YORK TIMES."

Capt. McClusky said he thought great credit was due to the police for the manner in which they had been handling the case. He declared that with the information now in his possession he was convinced that all those concerned in the plot would be captured before many hours had elapsed. Asked whether he knew who had written the Mephisto Secundo letter or had any clues or suspicions as to the writer, Capt. McClusky said it was a question that for obvious reasons he could not answer.

Chief of Police Devery also expressed the view that great credit was due to the Detective Bureau. He, however, admitted that the police had been materially aided by the newspapers. "Had it not been for the publicity they gave to the affair and the widespread interest they aroused, the baby might never have been found," said he.

HOW THE CHILD DISAPPEARED.

Little Marion Clarke left the home of her parents, at 159 East Sixty-fifth Street, in charge of her nurse, Carrie Jones, about 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, May 21. She was in a perambulator, and the nurse was to take her to Central Park for her usual daily outing. About a quarter of an hour later Mr. Clarke also went out for a stroll and made his way leisurely to the Park. When he reached the waiting house opposite the Arsenal he found his own baby carriage standing empty. In reply to his inquiries the woman attendant there told him that she had seen the nurse take the baby from the perambulator and walk over toward the menagerie. The nurse asked this woman attendant to watch the baby carriage, saying that she wanted to take the child to see the animals.

Mr. Clarke searched through the different animal houses, but found no trace of the nurse or the baby. About 1 o'clock P. M. he became suspicious and called the attention of the police in the Arsenal to the matter. A policeman was sent out with the father to look around the Park on the supposition that the nurse had simply wandered away further than she intended. At 3 o'clock Mr. Clarke gave up the search and went home. He had scarcely reached there when a boy delivered the following letter at the door of his home:

Mr. Clark: Do not look for your nurse and baby. They are safe in our possession, where they will remain for the present. If the matter is kept out of the hands of the police and the newspapers you will get your baby back safe and sound. If, instead, you make a big time about it and publish it all over, we will see to it that you never see her alive again. We are driven to this by the fact that we cannot get work, and one of us has a child dying through want of proper treatment and nourishment. Your baby is safe and in good hands. The nurse girl is still with her. If everything is quiet, you will hear from us Monday or Tuesday. THREE.

Detaining the messenger on a pretext, Mr. Clark sent word to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House, and a policeman at once responded and took the boy into custody. Close questioning failed to elicit any further information from the lad than that a woman whom he never saw before had accosted him at Second Avenue and Sixty-second Street and gave him 5 cents to deliver the note.

DEMONSTRATION IN A THEATRE.

During the second act of "The Man in the Moon," at the New York Theatre last night, Comedian Sam Bernard stepped down to the footlights and told the audience that Marion Clarke had been found. The audience broke into a demonstration such as has not been witnessed since the days of the war when the brilliant achievements were announced every night. It was during the first part of the second act, where the scene is laid on the water-front of the East River, when Christie MacDonald, with a child clasped in her arms sang her pretty song entitled "My Sweet Child," that Sam Bernard made his brief speech. He held up his hand for an instant and said:

"I know it will please the audience to hear that Marion Clarke has been found." Without giving Mr. Bernard an opportunity to finish, the entire audience began to applaud and cheer. The boys in the gallery waved their hats and shouted, and it was over ten minutes before the outburst subsided and the performance could proceed.

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THE LATE JACOB M. PATTERSON.

The Funeral to be Held at Noon on Friday at the Family Home.

The funeral of Jacob Morrill Patterson, who died suddenly on Wednesday at his home in Fordham, will take place at noon on Sunday at the family residence in High Bridge Road, near Jerome Avenue. The Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Fordham Baptist Church will conduct the services. After the services at the house special cars will take the family and mourners to the Forty-second Street Station, where carriages will be waiting. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Magistrate Flammer of the Essex Market Court, yesterday afternoon adjourned court out of respect to the memory of Mr. Patterson. Magistrate Flammer, in adjourning the court, said that Mr. Patterson had been a Judge of the court, and that he had been a personal friend of his for thirty-five years. The Magistrate eulogized the dead Judge highly.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met in the committee's headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions of regret on the death of Mr. Patterson. The resolutions referred to Mr. Patterson as "upright in his principles, loyal to his convictions, and resolute in action."

"Judge Patterson," continued the resolutions, "earned and retained to the end of his life the confidence and affection of all who knew him, and especially of those who, like the members of this committee, were brought into frequent and close relations with his strong and gentle nature. As a leader of the Republican Party in the County of New York, intrusted with grave responsibilities, Judge Patterson gave constant proof of that true-hearted patriotism and that devotion to the public interests which must always distinguish successful leadership. The high place to which he rose in the councils of the party was won by indomitable courage, steadfast purpose, and sincere faith in upright principles."

FUNERAL OF JAMES N. PLUMB.

His Son and Brother-in-Law to Take Charge of the Body.

The body of James Neale Plumb, who killed Alexander Masterton May 3, lies in an undertaker's establishment, awaiting burial in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery. Plumb died in Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday night, and his body was taken from the Morgue yesterday, where it remained unclaimed for fourteen hours.

After Plumb's death at 8:50 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, the body was sent to the Morgue to await a claimant. Henry Thompson, a lawyer at 3 Wall Street, the legal adviser and friend of Plumb while he was in the Tombs, called at the Morgue yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and found that no one had been there to take away the body. He then summoned Undertaker John J. Molony of 400 East Twenty-sixth Street and commissioned him to remove the body to his establishment and embalm it, saying he would be responsible for all expenses incurred if no member of Plumb's family claimed it.

Later in the day J. Ives Plumb of Islip, L. I., a son of the dead man, telephoned Molony that he and Plumb's brother-in-law, George H. Hughes, would take charge of the funeral. It was then arranged to hold private funeral services at the undertaker's to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, after which the body will be taken to the cemetery and interred by the side of Plumb's wife.

Stock Transfer Revenue Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has received a large number of inquiries as to the truth of the statement which, it is said, has appeared in a number of daily papers to the effect that a twenty-five-cent stamp is no longer required on assignments on the back of stock certificates. Acting Commissioner Williams has replied that the office has never made such a ruling, but holds that if a power of attorney is executed in connection with any transfer of stock, as is usually the case, a twenty-five-cent stamp is required because of such power. Where no power of attorney is executed, there is, of course, no power of attorney to be taxed.

No Hamburg-American Ship Wrecked.

LONDON, June 1.—The local officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, on being informed to-day that a report had been circulated in the United States that an accident had befallen either the steamer Patria or the steamer Patricia of the Hamburg-American Line, replied that they had no reason whatever to believe there was any foundation for the report as to either vessel.

An Attack at San Fernando.

LONDON, June 2.—A special dispatch from Manila says that the insurgents attacked the outposts of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment at San Fernando, and that two Americans were hit.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Princess Salm Salm, Carl

MAZET COMMITTEE HEARS ABOUT TAXES

Inquiry Into Mr. Feitner's Department Not Fruitful.

MR. SHEEHY CHIEF WITNESS

Says Commissioners Are Satisfied with Work of the Assessors.

STATEMENT BY MOSS

Counsel Refers to Capt. Price's Attack and Says Witnesses Must Be Respectful—Dr. O'Sullivan Makes Things Very Lively.

Yesterday's session of the Mazet committee was almost entirely taken up with an inquiry into the Department of Taxes and Assessments, with a view to showing that the assessed valuations on real estate had been increased this year entirely out of proportion as compared with other years, that the assessing was done by incompetent men, that the Commissioners had failed to exercise due vigilance over these Assessors, and that both as regards real and personal assessments Tammany Hall leaders and men prominent in the Democratic Club had been unduly favored.

Commissioner Sheehy was the principal witness, but Mr. Moss, the counsel, failed to elicit much testimony of importance from him beyond the fact that the Assessors, in his opinion, had done their duty as best they could, and that he and his colleagues were satisfied with them. So far as the increases in valuations were concerned, Commissioner Sheehy could only say that they had been made in an effort to equalize taxes throughout the five boroughs. He either could not or would not explain this statement, nor give in detail the manner in which the figures were obtained.

During the morning session there were several brushes between Mr. Moss and Dr. O'Sullivan, the attorney for the city officials, and in the course of the session Mr. Moss felt impelled to make a statement, which was virtually a reply to the attack made on him by Capt. Price on Wednesday.

MR. MOSS'S STATEMENT.

As soon as Chairman Mazet had called the committee to order, Mr. Moss arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman: In introducing the first witness of the day, I want to make a short statement as to the purpose and reason for the giving of testimony. The resolutions under which this committee is acting recite certain conditions which, it is alleged, exist, and which, in the preliminary report, was stated by the committee to exist. Those conditions have already been considerably illuminated by the conduct of certain witnesses upon the stand.

"I have always been willing and am still willing, and will continue to be willing, to subordinate my personal feelings and my personal pleasure at all times, even to the malice of the witnesses, if it be necessary to exhibit in their persons and in their action the truth of the general accusations which have been made.

"It is for that reason that I have many times refused to resent direct insults offered to me by witnesses on the stand, because I have considered what they did and what they said were of the strongest kind as illuminative testimony showing the conditions which have been alleged to exist.

"I venture to say that no legislative committee has ever before sat in this city, or in any city in this State, and received such abuse, both as members of the committee and as counsel—I do not believe any such committee has ever been treated with like impertinence and impudence by witnesses, or with so much concentrated opposition.

"And I think it is a proper thing to bunch all that class of testimony together in our minds and see what it has shown, what it leads to. It shows that we, as a committee and as counsel—I make this statement after consultation with my associate here—stand against an organized condition in the attempt to develop the facts, because to-day the simplest, the plainest, the most straightforward, the most gentlemanly questions that counsel can possibly frame are made—"

DR. O'SULLIVAN INTERRUPTS.

Dr. O'Sullivan here arose to speak, but he was called to order by the Chairman, who exclaimed, "Now, doctor, sit down!"

Dr. O'Sullivan managed to cry out, "I ask you to hear me!" but Mr. Mazet again ordered him to sit down.

Dr. O'Sullivan's protest caused Mr. Moss to exclaim wearily: "I am tired of this kind of interruption from Dr. O'Sullivan. I am the counsel for the committee, and you are here by sufferance."

Mr. Mazet again demanded that Dr. O'Sullivan take his seat, but Dr. O'Sullivan cried out: "I ask the stenographer to note that this gentleman is making a statement."

The Chairman refused this request, saying: "The stenographer will note nothing at your request."

Mr. Moss began again: "Mr. Chairman—"

"No, Mr. Moss," said Mr. Mazet. "Do not interrupt the proceedings, but continue with your statement."

"I will not interrupt," replied Mr. Moss. "I am here to do my duty."

"Are we here to receive testimony, or are we here to receive the bold and unqualified statements of the counsel who yesterday was accused by a witness on the stand with having committed a crime, and who has not yet answered that accusation?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

"I ask for the exclusion of Dr. O'Sullivan from this committee's work," retorted Mr. Moss. "We might as well settle this question right here. I must be free from these interruptions by Dr. O'Sullivan, and I must be allowed to continue in my work as counsel for this committee. If not, he must be excluded from this committee's work or I will have to retire from it."

"I am here before the committee," Dr. O'Sullivan began.

"You must take your seat, doctor; you must sit down," said Chairman Mazet.

MR. HOFFMAN IMPATIENT.

This time Dr. O'Sullivan obeyed, and Mr. Hoffman took up the cudgels in his behalf, saying:

"I desire to say I don't believe it is necessary at this time to sum up any part of the evidence. If Mr. Moss desires to sum up when the evidence is all in, I believe in giving him the opportunity, but I don't believe it is necessary at this time that the testimony be summed up. The committee is here to hear the evidence, and I think the committee ought to be given credit for some common sense in knowing what takes place before it. It is absolutely unnecessary, this continual summing up."

"Now, Mr. Chairman, am I to proceed?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Mazet, "go on, but make it as brief as possible."

"No, Sir, I will make it as long as I think it is necessary," retorted Mr. Moss.

"Well, make it as brief as you think you can," said Mr. Mazet.

Mr. Moss then continued: "You must remember, Mr. Chairman, that you put me here in this position not only to stand these remarks, but to take the brunt of all the attacks, and I know what that means. I do not take up time unnecessarily when it is a matter of my feelings; they are of no consequence, but this is a matter of the work of this committee.

"Now, I had just tried to say that the conduct of these persons, evidently proceeding by concert, shows what we have to contend with, and what we, as counsel on this side of the bar, have to contend with, and it has become necessary, on account of the latitude that witnesses have taken to themselves, to take the time of this committee for the explanation of matters which are not germane to the issue.

"In the case of Capt. Price yesterday questions the simplest, the plainest, the most gentlemanly possible were asked him, and he, instead of answering those questions, turned about and began a tirade against counsel, which, if it were true, was of no consequence whatever to this investigation."

DR. O'SULLIVAN WARNED.

"Oh, oh, no!" ejaculated Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Dr. O'Sullivan, sit down," said Mr. Mazet.

"He actually charged this gentleman with crime," retorted Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Dr. O'Sullivan, if you repeat this I will exclude you from the room and from any connection with this committee," replied Mr. Mazet. "I warn you now."

"There is no occasion for Mr. Moss to defend himself," put in Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Now, Dr. O'Sullivan, if you repeat this performance I will exclude you from this room," said Mr. Mazet. "I am trying to treat you with all fairness, and I hope you will do the same with the committee."

"I recognize that," said Dr. O'Sullivan.

"You must not interrupt Mr. Moss," added Mr. Mazet. "We will hear what he has to say."

"I have not thought it necessary, Mr. Chairman, to make any defense of myself," then continued Mr. Moss. "I have been in this community too long and have been too conspicuous in these matters to notice the irrelevant accusations of one who on the stand has shown his character and his browbeating and his general characteristics.

"But, Mr. Chairman, more importance has been given to that little circumstance than the facts have warranted. The matter has been blazoned abroad and has been taken up as a matter of great significance, and for that reason I have caused another subpoena to be served upon Capt. Price, to require his presence here to-morrow to substantiate the accusations that he has made.

"That, you see, takes time and space which we ought not to have to give, and I would not think of doing it were it not for the prominence that has been given to the matter by those who are taking interest in the work of this committee.

WITNESSES MUST NOT ACCUSE.

"Now, this is what I have to say. What has happened upon that stand in the actions of numerous witnesses must convince the committee, as it has convinced counsel, that it will be absolutely necessary for us all to require witnesses to answer questions and not to travel outside of the question and vent their spleen and make accusations.

"When people are under fire, and the fire is hot, and the accusations touch, it is a favorite performance to point to some other man, but it involves our proceedings and makes necessary the doing of things that take time and space."

"Mr. Chairman, this is absolutely a criticism of the Chairman's government of this investigation," put in Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Mr. Chairman, I have already asked you to exclude Dr. O'Sullivan from the committee," said Mr. Moss.

"This is a criticism of the method of conducting the proceedings," again declared Dr. O'Sullivan.

"It is not necessary for you to protect the committee at all," answered Mr. Mazet. "We will take the responsibility for everything that is done."

"Now, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Moss, "that is the suggestion of counsel, and counsel will act upon it from their side, and undoubtedly will be united in the work. We are entitled to respectful treatment. This committee represents one of the three great branches of our State Government.

"There is no tribunal that is entitled to more respect, and that is more dignified under the law, than this body that sits here. We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to the community. Having sufficiently illuminated this condition, now to hold the witnesses to a strict line.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, the defiance of this committee had its beginning yesterday, its progress, its full flower in the testimony of Capt. Price, and its consummation last night. You will see that what I have said proceeds not from a disposition to talk, but from a disposition to warn this committee of what we are against, and a disposition to protect myself and those who are working for me. I have already become aware of many things that I had to take notice of for my own personal sake, and now I call the next witness."

CHAIRMAN MAZET TALKS.

"I wish to say one word in connection with what you have stated," said Mr. Mazet. "So far as reflections that may have been made against you are concerned, they have no weight whatever with the members of this committee; your reputation and standing in this community are fixed, and no statement that may have been made here will have any effect, and it has not had any effect, upon this committee.

"So far as the action of the witnesses on the stand is concerned, this committee of the Legislature has taken due note of their attitude during the sessions of the committee, and their attitude has influenced this committee more forcibly than anything that has come out by word of mouth from the witnesses.

"The attitude of these people toward a government of which they are a part, and which they have themselves sworn to support and maintain, being, as they are, officers representing the law, and sworn to uphold law and order, have had their due effect on this committee of the Legislature, and will receive proper care and attention at the proper time. That is all I care to say at this time."

Mr. Hoffman then said: "I desire to say at this time that so far as the minority membership of this committee is concerned, we do not think time should be taken up by the counsel to this committee in unnecessary speeches in commenting upon the evidence and in summing up from time to time. This committee understands its duties. It understands the evidence as it comes from the witnesses, and it will make a proper report to the Legislature at the proper time."

"May I make a statement?" asked Mr. Henderson. "I want to make the suggestion that if counsel is going to do as he says, and that is to ask Capt. Price to substantiate the charges he made, I will give him the names of some of the witnesses who may be subpoenaed."

"You may arrange that between yourselves," said Mr. Mazet, and the first witness was called.

TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES.

John R. Wood, one of the detectives employed by the committee, was sworn. Wood told of visits he had paid on Wednesday night with a companion to a resort at 299 Bowery. At the time of his visit the place was filled with disreputable characters, who were sitting at tables drinking. Just as he was about to leave, he said, a public official whom he did not know whispered to the proprietor, and after that there seemed to be a disposition to hold the witness and his companion. As they were leaving, Capt. Chapman with a squad of police entered the place and ordered it closed.

From the Bowery resort the witness and his companion went to 54 West Thirty-first Street, a gambling house. They gambled, and as they were leaving they were followed by a large man, whom they identified as "Bob" Nelson, well-known as a professional bondsman, who struck at Wood, missing him but striking his companion, Joseph S. Harris, in the mouth. A policeman who stood by, the witness said, attempted to strike Harris, and finally ordered both men to "move along" or he would "run them in."

Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was then called to the stand. He was a member of the Democratic Club, he said, and knew Mayor Van Wyck and Richard Croker. His appointment, he said, was made by the Mayor, although he had never spoken to any one about the matter. His experience in tax matters, he declared, was confined to the interest which he, as a broker and real estate owner, had taken in them.

Mr. Moss then endeavored to fix the responsibility for inequalities in assessing property. The witness was reluctant, however, to admit fully that this responsibility lay with the Commissioners, but asserted that the Deputy Commissioners were responsible. These Deputies are appointed by the Tax Commissioners, who have the power of removal if charges are preferred. After a good deal of sparring Mr. Sheehy said that the responsibility finally came back to the Commissioners who had appointed the Deputies.

Having settled this point, Mr. Moss read the names of all the Deputy Commissioners and to each Mr. Sheehy gave a certificate of competency and honesty. Many of these men, Mr. Sheehy explained, were employed in the office under the Strong administration. He declared that he had never heard of any complaint affecting the ability or character of the Deputy Commissioners.

MR. FEITNER INTERRUPTS.

Mr. Moss then inquired if the witness had ever heard any complaint that the assessments made in former administrations were not fairly and honestly made. Before Mr. Sheehy could reply, President Feitner of the Tax Department, who was sitting near, excitedly exclaimed:

"These men that he is now speaking of are the men that were turned out, who belonged to the former administration, and if he is seeking by this a purpose to put back those men, by which they can take money from the city and its taxpayers, I protest against it."

The Chairman—Who is that gentleman?

Dr. O'Sullivan—He is the President of the Tax Board.

Mr. Moss—I will simplify the question. I do not know what Mr. Feitner is talking about. I am not on any fishing expedition. We are here to find out how this department is being managed, in the interest of the taxpayers.

Dr. O'Sullivan—Mr. Moss has shown all through this investigation that he did not know what he is talking about.

The Chairman—Mr. Feitner, you will have your opportunity to be heard at the proper time.

Mr. Moss—Now let us understand each other a little better, Mr. Sheehy. Can you point out to us the Deputy Tax Commissioners who have been acting under your administration, who came over from the former administration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Sheehy, in reply to a question, said that he had no desire to criticise former administrations. The assessment for 1898, he believed, was done honestly by men who had been in the department for years. Getting down to taxation problems in figures, Mr. Moss inquired by how much this year's total assessment exceeded that of last year. Mr. Sheehy moved uneasily in his chair and at first said he did not care to reply without consulting the records, but finally admitted that it probably amounted to $250,000,000. This increase, he said, was made on the general principle of equalization.

OFFERS A PROTEST.

President Feitner again broke into the examination by asking: "May I be heard?"

The Chairman—What is it you want to say?

Commissioner Feitner—If this is a premeditated attack upon the part of this committee—

The Chairman—You will not be permitted to make any such remark.

Commissioner Feitner—The evidence taken thus far shows that it will lead up to a premeditated attack on the part of this committee in order to destroy the assessments—

Mr. Moss—I am going to put Mr. Feitner on the stand.

Commissioner Feitner—I want to call the attention of the committee that this is being done under my protest so far as the city is concerned—

The Chairman—You may take your seat, and the stenographer will strike these remarks from the record. You will have an opportunity to say whatever you may wish to say when your turn comes.

After this digression, Mr. Moss asked if the increase was made on the principle of equity, why it should not have applied equally to every lot. To this, Mr. Sheehy said it had not been the effort to assess on percentages, but on the marketable value of property. The assessment of 1898 was levied on the marketable value of property, Mr. Sheehy said, but the conditions were different from those of 1899.

Mr. Moss—I understand. It was fixed in 1898 by competent men, was it not?

Mr. Feitner—I beg your pardon. That is a legal conclusion, and he has no right to ask a layman to pass upon a legal conclusion.

The Chairman—Take your seat. If you do not take your seat, you will have to leave this room.

Mr. Feitner—That is only a legal conclusion which he asks.

The Chairman—The stenographer will strike this from the record.

MR. HOFFMAN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Feitner—The question that he asks—

The Chairman—Mr. Feitner, I shall have to insist on your taking your seat. I shall insist upon your maintaining order and decorum and respect for the committee. And if you do not, we will have to remove you from the room. You will be called on the witness stand, and you will then have every opportunity to make such statement as you may desire. You are a gentleman, and you should behave like a gentleman.

Mr. Feitner—I can enter my protest.

Mr. Hoffman—It might as well be stated by me, if the witness does not explain it, that there are over 100,000 cases pending against the City of New York as the result of taxation, and if certain evidence comes out, it is going to assist those parties who are fighting the City of New York, and who are now litigating these cases against the city, and it will thus prejudice the rights of the city. I want to explain that that is what the result of this evidence will be, it will be giving those persons who have cases against the city the advantage of knowing the city's position.

Mr. Moss—Very well. Why should they not have that advantage?

The Chairman—You are assuming, Mr. Hoffman, that this witness is going to give this particular sort of evidence.

Mr. Hoffman—You are prejudicing the rights of the City of New York, and I want to call the attention of this committee to that fact. If you desire to go on and proceed at this time upon these lines, with that explanation by me, I have no desire to interrupt the character for the purpose of claiming reduction or exemption.

Mr. Moss—I am asking these questions to get at the truth from the very head of the department, and the truth can hurt nobody. It certainly will not help the city to do injustice to its citizens. If testimony given by Mr. Sheehy is illuminative to the court in cases that are pending, why, it is the very highest service we can do to the city and its citizens.

AS TO INCREASED TAXATION.

Mr. Sheehy explained that the Deputy Commissioners went out and made the assessments without any instructions which would tend to make the assessments uniform throughout the city. The Commissioners, he declared, had no right to give any such instructions, as the charter was explicit on that point.

Mr. Moss—Now, Mr. Sheehy, if the increase for 1898 was about $73,000,000 and the increase for 1899 about $327,000,000, what were the conditions that made it appear to you and your subordinates that the real estate value of the city had increased nearly $300,000,000? A.—Mr. Moss, you will have to ask the deputies who made the assessment.

Q.—I know, but you are over them. Have you any knowledge, as a real estate man for thirty years, and as one of the heads of the department, of any conditions which have caused an increase in the actual value of real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx of nearly $300,000,000 in one year? A.—None, except the equalization of the other boroughs under the charter.

Q.—How did the Board of Taxes and Assessments determine that it would be necessary to increase the tax assessed values for New York and the Bronx $327,000,000 in order to equalize? A.—In each borough there is a chief deputy; in each borough those chief deputies consulted the Chief Deputy of Manhattan, who was at the main office, and the two—the assessments from the different boroughs that chief deputy has conveyed to the other deputies the condition of things under the charter and under the Greater New York.

Q.—You left it entirely to them? A.—Not entirely; not entirely.

Q.—Why, Mr. Tax Commissioner, the action of those chief deputies was just as much subject to your review as the action of the ordinary deputies, was it not? A.—I am aware of that.

Q.—And in so important a matter as this, where the increase was on the highest ratio that has been known in the history of the city, do you mean to say that you and your colleagues did not find out what the assessments were and how much it would be necessary to charge up against the Borough of Manhattan? A.—We have always been in steady communication with our deputies and our chief deputies, and on the question of equalization New York City had to stand its burdens of this Greater New York under the charter, and to equalize this Greater New York the property had to be equalized in Manhattan as well as in other boroughs.

CANNOT EXPLAIN INCREASES.

The proceedings were here interrupted so as to receive from the representatives of various city officials who had appeared on behalf of their superiors in answer to subpoenas documents conveying information for the use of the committee in its future investigations.

When the examination of Mr. Sheehy was resumed Mr. Moss asked what this year's tax rate would be. "I can't tell," Mr. Sheehy replied, "but I hope it won't be more than $2.45—I should like to see it $2.40." Mr. Sheehy went on to say that Tammany Hall is interested in cheap taxes, but when pressed as to its interest in higher salaries he declined to talk.

Mr. Moss called to the attention of the witness the fact that in 1898 the Western Union Building, 195 Broadway, was assessed at $1,500,000 and The Mail and Express Building at $575,000, and that in 1899 the former building remained at $1,500,000 while the latter was raised to $690,000, and asked him to explain the increase. Mr. Sheehy, however, retreated behind his statement that the increase was in the interest of equalization.

All the Lower Broadway properties, he said, were assessed at their full market value, and the deputies had used their best judgment. Mr. Moss instanced buildings in various parts of the business section of the city on which the assessment had been raised, often as high as 100 per cent., and others which remained stationary at the figure fixed last year, and asked how that happened. Mr. Sheehy made the same reply.

The trend of Mr. Moss's inquiry was next toward the disparity in the increases in the assessments as between brewing concerns and gas companies. It was shown that while the former escaped increase the latter had to stand heavy advances on their properties. Mr. Sheehy made no effort to explain this condition, but referred the committee to the deputies and the field books in the tax office.

BOOKS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Moss's questions covered the entire Borough of Manhattan from the Battery to Harlem, and from river to river, and embraced several hundred pieces of property, but in each case the witness only replied that the deputy was the only good authority or that conditions might have changed since last year.

Mr. Moss then inquired why the books of the Tax Department were not kept open all the time for the inspection of the persons interested. Mr. Sheehy declared that they were, but Mr. Moss contradicted this, saying that he himself had been put to much annoyance and trouble by the rules of the office, which required lawyers to apply for permission to look at the entries regarding particular properties. This, Mr. Sheehy explained, was for the purpose of giving everybody an equal chance for access to the books and of keeping out attorneys who wasted the time of the office by senseless inquiries.

After the noon recess Mr. Moss placed on the stand Charles F. Dillon, a subpoena server for the committee, who told of an effort to serve Capt. Price while the police parade was forming. The Captain, so Dillon said, refused to accept the subpoena, but, addressing the witness, exclaimed: "Go away from here. I'll throw you off the dock, you crook."

"Have you ever had any dealings with Capt. Price which would warrant him in calling you a crook?" Mr. Moss asked.

"No, Sir," witness replied.

"Well, serve the subpoena this afternoon. We'll let this bully have his say," said Mr. Moss.

MR. SEXTON FORTUNATE.

J. S. Harris, who had accompanied Detective Wood in his visits to disorderly resorts and gambling houses on Wednesday night, told of his experiences, and swore that he had been assaulted by "Bob" Nelson at 54 West Thirty-first Street.

Harris was followed by George P. Hammond, Jr., a produce dealer, who is spending a vacation in helping collect evidence for Mr. Moss. He testified about the resort which the previous witness had testified, and said that he had never seen the police interfere with it.

Commissioner Sheehy was recalled and again questioned as to increases in valuations in certain sections. Mr. Moss showed from the records that while such resorts as McGurk's, Miner's Theatre, Volks Garden, and other places along the Bowery escaped increases in assessments other properties in the same neighborhood were less fortunate. The witness gave his customary answer to all inquiries along this line.

Mr. Moss, reading from the records again, showed that the houses adjoining that in which Police Commissioner Sexton lives, in West Eighty-second Street, had been raised 14 to 57 per cent., while the assessment on Mr. Sexton's house had been reduced 10 per cent. This Mr. Sheehy could not explain, though he declared emphatically that Mr. Sexton's politics had nothing to do with the reduction.

MR. FEITNER SWORN.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was next called. Mr. Moss asked him if he had prepared and brought a statement showing the increases in the expenditures in the department, to which question Mr. Feitner, with a smile, responded in the affirmative. In handing the paper to the counsel Mr. Feitner assured him that anything that the Tax Commissioners did not have in court then would be produced later.

This offer was lost on Mr. Moss, who immediately delved into the statement and found out that among the appointments made by the Commissioners was that of Annie C. Moore, Mr. Feitner's secretary and sister-in-law. Another point elucidated was the fact that Deputy Commissioner Charles F. Moore is Mr. Feitner's brother-in-law. It also came to light that Irwin A. Powell, Mr. Feitner's son-in-law, is chief clerk of the department in the Borough of Queens. Mr. Moss then read the names and got the history of the appointees of the department who get more than $1,500 a year.

From the salary list Mr. Moss jumped to the matter of assessments for personal taxes. He expressed dissatisfaction with the report presented by Mr. Feitner because it was not made out in detail. The first name upon which Mr. Moss based a question was that of John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Feitner turned to his report and found that Mr. Rockefeller had been notified of his personal assessment (figures not given) and had made no appearance for the purpose of claiming reduction or exemption.

Against the name of J. Pierpont Morgan was a memorandum showing that Mr. Morgan had claimed to have no property above his debts other than non-taxable assets, and that he had consented to an assessment for $400,000 instead of $1,000,000, the original assessment.

PERSONAL TAX SYSTEM UNFAIR.

It appeared in the course of the examination that George J. Gould was not assessed, and Mr. Feitner declared that the only reason he could give for this was that Mr. Gould's name was not on the rolls. In response to a question, Mr. Feitner said that the system of personal taxation in this city is a sifting system.

"We are substantially sifting the wheat from the chaff in connection with the individuals and their business interests and so on," said Mr. Feitner. "A man comes in and swears off one year; he don't go on for a year or two or three years afterward, and if he goes on then it is on some assumption that he has made some money, or we have some indication of him relieving himself of his debts, or something of that sort."

Mr. Moss—You begin by a guess, don't you? A.—You might call it more or less a guess, but it is based upon general information as to the residence, the business that the man has, and so on.

Q.—You have no legal power of inquiry by which you can compel information, have you? A.—No.

Q.—You have to make up a list of such persons in the community as you think have money, and then you have to guess at the amount of money which you think they have? A.—You can call it a guess. Of course it is an estimate; it is the best opinion of the Deputy.

Q.—You have no power to make that estimate upon any exact examination; you have to get your information where you can. A.—That is true.

The system, Mr. Feitner added, was very defective, and it works great injustice. The majority of persons paying personal taxes are persons of relatively small means, while men of great wealth frequently escape.

SHEEHAN'S POSITION IN DOUBT.

Continuing his inquiry on this line, Mr. Moss took up the names of leading Tammany men and asked about their personal assessments. In the number were Randolph Guggenheimer, J. Sergeant Cram, Thomas J. Brady, Francis J. Lantry, Mr. Feitner himself, James J. Coogan, Hugh J. Grant, William Sohmer, Isaac Fromme, Thomas F. Grady, Patrick Divver, Timothy D. Sullivan, Patrick Keenan, John B. Sexton, John F. Carroll, and Charles F. Murphy, none of whom was assessed for personal property, and Peter F. Meyer, Thomas J. Dunn, George C. Clausen, E. C. Sheehy, Andrew Freedman, and George W. Plunkitt, all of whom had sworn off their taxes either in whole or in part.

Mr. Moss next took up the Democratic Club, and asked if it was not generally understood that city officials and employes were expected to become members of the club. To this Mr. Feitner answered that he did not so understand it. The committee's counsel then asked if the men mentioned above were not members of the club and of the Tammany organization. Each was taken up separately, and to each query Mr. Feitner answered in the affirmative. Finally Mr. Moss asked if John C. Sheehan was not the leader of his district and a member of the Democratic Club. To this Mr. Feitner answered: "I don't know."

Mr. Moss—You don't know whether he is the leader of his district, do you? A.—Well, I am not sure.

Q.—Well, de facto? A.—And de jure.

Q.—And further, deponent sayeth not, at present? A.—No.

Q.—He is a member of the club, though, isn't he? A.—Yes.

With this pleasantry, Mr. Moss stopped his inquiry for the day.

The committee will meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Moss said last evening that Capt. Price will probably be the first witness. Mr. Feitner will also testify.

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PRICE WILL GIVE MOSS PROOF

Says He Can Corroborate Charges He Made Before Mazet Committee—The Lawyer Skeptical.

Capt. Price declared yesterday that he will give Frank Moss all the proof he wants in corroboration of the statements made by him on Wednesday against the Mazet committee's counsel the next time he goes on the stand. "Mark you," he said, "when I do appear I'll give Moss as lively a time as he ever had."

The statements made by Capt. Price while on the witness stand that he had once saved Mr. Moss's life, and that the latter was guilty of subornation of perjury in producing a witness whose testimony he knew to be false were treated somewhat lightly by the committee's counsel yesterday. Mr. Moss was asked what he intended to do.

"I did not intend to pay any attention to Capt. Price's talk," replied Mr. Moss. "Such a man is ordinarily not worthy of attention, but owing to the latitude given to him by the committee, and the undue prominence given by the newspapers of the proceedings, I thought it best to have him come here and produce proof of what he says.

"He can have all the opportunity he wants to do so. Like men of his class and kind, he seeks to cloud the real issue by making charges against some one else. But no sensible man will believe what he says, and except for all this noise about the matter, I simply would not pay any attention to the fellow."

"Did Capt. Price ever save your life?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I do not know what Capt. Price is talking about when he makes that statement. I have absolutely no recollection of such an episode. It is quite in line with other things he has said."

Mr. Moss was asked if he had heard the statement that Capt. Price was afraid to face the Lexow committee and had tried to get away from it, and who was responsible for it. "I heard it," was the reply. "Recorder Goff made it while he was acting as counsel for the Lexow committee, and, finding me absent, he had to rush in and get a subpoena to serve on Price to prevent Him going to Europe."

"But you have heard that Capt. Price has stated that he was never at any time afraid to testify before the Lexow committee?" was suggested.

Mr. Moss laughed. "He was afraid, and he knows it," was the reply.

In relation to another point in the Lexow investigation, Mr. Moss was asked if he knew that the testimony of a man named Applegate, who said he had given Capt. Price $100 for protection in a green goods case, was false; that afterward Applegate confessed that he had been hired to give perjured testimony, saying he knew nothing in relation to Capt. Price, and that Capt. Price now has this confession.

"I don't remember Applegate, nor the circumstances," replied Mr. Moss.

"So Moss says he will give me a chance to prove what I said about him, did he?" queried Capt. Price. "Well, I'll give him everything he wants, and more than he bargains for. I called him a coward and a subcrner of perjury in the Buttner matter. I can prove it. Furthermore, what I said about saving his life is true. He's got a mighty short memory—I guess not. Frank Moss knows well enough.

"This affair of saving his life occurred in the early eighties, while Moss was counsel for the notorious Business Men's Association in Twenty-seventh Street. Moss prosecuted an old man. He afterward died and the man's son held Frank Moss responsible for what he called his father's murder. He started out to kill Moss. I stopped him, took a revolver from his hand, and saved Moss's life. The would-be murderer was young then. He is a reputable man, and now in business in this city. Now, Moss knows this. If he denies it I will bring the man before him, and the gun, too. I'll give him absolute proof."

"Mr. Moss," the Captain went on with flashing eye, "includes the traits of the Indian, the rattlesnake, and the bulldog. I have the Indian's quiet persistency on the trail; like the rattlesnake, I warn before I strike, and like the bulldog, when I get hold of a man I never let go. Since that time Moss has been my enemy. I decline to give out names and facts to support my charge now. Wait until I get on the stand.

"Moss can be very sure that I never would have said what I did unless I had incontestable proof. I submit that it was unfair for Moss to try to shut me off, but I got back at him, and now I can say that when I get through with him he will be a discredited counsel.

"When he gets such men as Ellis and Buttner to testify, the work of the committee is discredited in advance. Their testimony would not go in any court. The trouble with Moss is, when you come right down to it, that he has to depend upon the Ellises and Buttners and can't get an honest witness to appear for him."

In referring to Applegate, the Lexow witness, Capt. Price said he had his confession of perjury in testifying against him, and would be pleased to show it to the Mazet counsel, should he desire to see it.

Capt. Price laughed when told that Mr. Moss had said he was afraid of the Lexow Committee. "There is no use going into that over again," said he. "Moss knows that statement to be a lie. I never had any more hesitation then than I have now. I can discuss that with him, too."

CAPT. PRICE SPURNS SUBPOENA

Ordered to Appear Before the Mazet Committee To-day, Says He Will Not Do So.

Dusty and weary Capt. Price limped into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 6 o'clock last night after the parade. Sinking into a chair he said: "I've hurt myself. My foot is badly sprained. I did it at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. I either sprained my ankle, ruptured a ligament, or wrenched a tendon."

The Captain walked with apparent difficulty, and was assisted by the Sergeant into the Captain's private room. He was hardly seated when a young man, very much excited and carrying a sealed envelope, burst into the station. Looking hastily around he caught sight of the Captain. Without further ado he made a dive into the Captain's room, and placed the envelope in his hand with the exclamation:

"There! It's done now," and he waited to see the effect.

He did not have long to wait. Capt. Price evidently suspected what was in the package, and he tore it open hastily, read it, and then, turning to the Sergeant, said, excitedly:

"Sergeant, this boy has just brought me a subpoena from the Mazet committee to appear before it to-morrow morning. Well, I won't go. I was before the committee and got excused until next Tuesday. I will not obey it. I was under the care of a doctor, and now I'm hurt besides. It's a shame the way that committee is treating me."

Then turning angrily to the messenger the Captain said: "Tell 'em I won't come." That was all. The subpoena was tossed to one side, and the Captain sent out for his physician.

Mr. Moss, when asked to make a statement regarding Capt. Price's treatment of the subpoena, said: "If he threw my summons on the floor this evening, he must have taken it in his hand, and hence was legally served. His attorney, Mr. Henderson, assured me this afternoon that Price would appear to-morrow, and appear he shall unless physically unable in the court's eyes."

Chief of Police Devery called at the West Thirtieth Street Station shortly after 11 o'clock to see Capt. Price. When told that the Captain had retired some time before he immediately drove away.

MR. MAZET ON COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Will Continue Steadily for Two Weeks—Hopes to Attain Object.

Chairman Mazet of the Mazet Committee was in conference with several other members of the committee at the Cadillac Hotel last night. He declined to go into an extensive talk concerning the future work of the committee. He said that the committee will continue steadily for about two weeks.

"This in not the time," he said, "to make any statement as to future witnesses. We have an object to attain, and hope to attain it."

LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD.

Resolutions Against the Army Canteen and the Seating of Congressman-Elect Roberts of Utah.

YORK, Penn., June 1.—The adoption of the report of the Committee on Ministerial Acts, at a session of the General Lutheran Synod, which lasted until near midnight last night, was the cause of much rejoicing among the delegates at this morning's session.

The report of the committee on an official church paper was the first business to receive consideration of the Synod to-day, and the entire morning was devoted to its discussion. The Rev. Mr. Hamma, Chairman of the committee, in his report recommended the publication of such a paper by a committee of seven, to be appointed by the President of the Synod, the paper to be started as soon as the committee is financially warranted. The report was amended to postpone action two years and adopted.

President Breckinridge reappointed the old Common Service Committee, the place of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Conrad, deceased, being taken by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Keller. The Committee on Literary and Theological Institutions made its report this afternoon. In the committee's opinion, while the schools have made progress, it will be necessary for the Church to address itself to the work of more fully endowing and equipping the colleges and theological seminaries.

The Committee on Resolutions, in its report, requested President McKinley "to enforce the law of Congress abolishing the army canteen in the letter and spirit in which Congress manifestly passed the law; that the construction of the law as given by the Attorney General greatly astonishes us, and that until the Supreme Court of the United States construes this law, the sober and law-abiding people of our common country have the benefit of this beneficent legislation of our National Congress."

The committee also reported the following:

"Resolved, That we protest against the seating in our National Congress of Brigham H. Roberts, Congressman-elect from Utah, and that we respectfully request that he be not given a seat in that body."

At the session of the Synod this evening President Breckinridge announced the appointment of the Rev. A. O. Mullen of Watsontown, Penn., as Statistical Secretary. The standing committees were also announced, and final adjournment was reached at 11 o'clock to-night, after the exercises celebrating the anniversary of the Deaconess Board were concluded.

BAPTISTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Election of Officers of the Home Mission Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The following officers have been elected by the American Baptist Home Mission Society: President—Stephen Greene, Massachusetts; Vice Presidents—E. M. Thresher, Ohio, and W. G. Brimson, Illinois; Treasurer—F. R. Hathaway, New York; Auditors—Edgar L. Marston and L. A. Requa, New York; Corresponding Secretary—L. J. Morgan, New York; Recording Secretary—The Rev. Dr. A. F. Hobart, New York.

Managers, First Class, Expiring 1900—C. R. Hetfield, Brooklyn, vice D. A. Watterman, deceased; Second Class, Expiring 1901—The Rev. L. M. Haldeman, New York, vice the Rev. Dr. C. Wolfkin, resigned; Third Class, Expiring 1902—The Rev. Dr. E. T. Hiscock, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. E. Lathrope, New York; the Rev. Dr. W. E. Bitting, New York; the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, New York; the Rev. Wallace Butterick, Albany, N. Y.; E. T. Tomlinson, Ph. D., Elizabeth, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. F. J. Parry, Waterbury, Conn.

At the meeting of the Home Mission Society to-day Dr. Morehouse read the following telegram, which was signed by the First Baptist Church of Skaguay, Alaska: "Alaska stretches her hands to God. Pray for and help Alaska." Dr. Morehouse then asked all Baptists who could do so to attend a convention in Skaguay next year.

Unitarian Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, June 1.—The annual Unitarian Festival was held in Music Hall this evening. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, presided, and there was a large attendance of clergy and laity. The speeches were all of a general character and none dealt with National topics. Even Secretary Long, from whom it was expected that some statement might be made as to the intentions of the Administration in the Philippines, was silent on the matter, and confined his remarks to topics of a religious character. The Rev. Charles G. Ames responded for the ministers, Gen. W. W. Blackmar for the laity, and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells for the wives of the ministers. The last speaker of the evening was the Rev. William D. Simonds of Madison, Wis.

Rockefeller Assessments No Lower.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—The books of the Assessors of North Tarrytown, which were opened for public inspection to-day, show that the Assessors have ignored the court decisions in the Rockefeller cases. In

The Wanamaker Store

Our free delivery system has been extended to cover the New Jersey coast resorts from Seabright to Sea Girt, including Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allenhurst, Interlaken, North Asbury Park, Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake and Sea Girt.

Goods bought in this house will be delivered in Atlantic City without charge, through the Philadelphia service.

Passed in Review

These are some prominent offers of the past few days, in which there remains enough merchandise to justify another notice. Twice-told tales of these kinds need no apologies for their repetition.

Of the All-silk Gauze Muslins, spoken of yesterday, there remains one-half. Twenty-five cents a yard for a sixty-cent fabric, and prettier Summer goods never were shown at this store.

Of the Imported Silk Waists, spoken of yesterday, one-third remains. These are the very best productions of the very best Paris designers. $8 to $40 each, now. They were $12 to $60.

Of the "Swift-Sure" bicycles, there remain a few only, but those are worth coming for if you are a man and can ride a 22-inch frame. $17.50 for a $40 value, as values were measured early in the season.

Summer Costumes

Part of this is a bargain story, for many of these suits are selling at very heavy reductions from the prices you thought low a few weeks ago.

But the bargain story is not all;—the strength of this lies as much in comprehensiveness as in cheapness.

We haven't any limitations to our costume store, except those that are fixed by questions of quality and faithful service. Beyond those there is no line drawn. We reach all wants, all conditions, all purses, all tastes. And where we reach, we satisfy.

What is it in a Summer costume? Tailored and snug for travel and cool days? Fluffy and airy and cool to look upon for blazing days, on beach or piazza? Plain and stout and serviceable for rough and ready service, or exquisitely elaborate for festal evenings? They're all here, in styles you cannot duplicate and prices that will suit you.

Tailored Suits, $7.50 to $50
(Almost all are new prices)
Summer Dresses, $5.50 to $35
Summer Skirts, 75c. to $21

Silk Waists Reduced These are of New York design and the occasion is a pendant to the offering of the imported waists previously announced.

Of satin or taffeta, plain colored or striped, and more styles than you will bother to count. Prices will interest you most, after noting the excellence of the goods themselves. Prices are

$3.50 to $6

They were $5 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Black Shoulder Capes These are the light little ornamental things of silk and lace and passementerie that find their best usefulness in Summer-time.

We have marked fifty of them

$6.75 Each

Prices up to now have been $8 and $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Women's Light-weight Knit Underwear Every desirable kind that expert searchers for the best could discover is here—purchased in such quantities, too, that brings them here directly from their makers at less than the usual cost, so are these goods sold—always lower than the market prices. Only a few qualities are mentioned below. Many others to show when you come in.

RIBBED VESTS
Of fine lisle thread; white ribbed; low neck; short sleeves or sleeveless; neatly trimmed and finished; 25c. each.
Of ribbed silk, mixed; low neck and arm-holes with fancy crocheting; pink, sky blue, white, cream, lavender or black; 50c. each.
Of Swiss ribbed all silk; low neck, sleeveless, or with attachment at arm-holes that takes the place of a shield; white, black and colors; $1 each.
Of plain pure silk, with fancy trimmed necks; white, pink, blue, lavender, black and white; handsomely embroidered; bow knot fronts; $3.50 each.
RIBBED TIGHTS
Of Summer weight white lisle thread; knee length; open; 50c. each.
Of light weight merino or silk-and-cotton; all white; knee or ankle lengths; open; finished and trimmed with silk; $1 each.
Of fine white silk-and-wool; knee or ankle lengths; open; $1.50 each.
Of white Swiss ribbed all silk; knee length; open; excellent quality, $2.50 each.
UNION SUITS
Of fine white ribbed merino; low neck; closed front; also high neck, short or long sleeves; $1.50 each.
Of white ribbed silk-and-cotton; high neck; long or short sleeves; $2 each.
Of light weight Swiss ribbed silk-and-wool; low neck; closed front; $4.25; high neck, short sleeve, $4.75; same, with long sleeves, $5.25.

Broadway.

Silk Gloves There's an excellent collection of these here—all the good kinds. The Kayser glove, of course. These in various tans, gray, mode, pearl, black and white. Four qualities at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.25. A ticket with every pair of Kayser gloves that entitles the purchaser to a new pair should the finger tips wear out before the gloves.

Tenth street.

Seersucker Petticoats Thirty dozen underskirts of attractively striped seersucker are here to-day at 65c.—an exceptionally good value. All with deep umbrella ruffles and French band.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer Shoes For All Occasions Men's, women's, children's. Light, medium, heavy. For home wear, for seashore or mountains, for evenings and for sport. Very many, and only worthy kinds. Uniform excellence of qualities and invariable moderateness of price. Just hints from great assortments:

OXFORD SHOES FOR MEN, $3
Of patent leather and of kid and calf, black or tan; welted soles, of course.
OXFORD SHOES FOR WOMEN, $2
Of kidskin, tan or black; a dozen toe shapes to choose from.
OXFORD SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Black or tan, with heels or spring heels.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Values in Men's Clothing Worth Considering Don't stop to think long, however. Promptness is imperative when bargains like these occur. Stylish, seasonable clothing, such as this, and priced as are these lots, must soon find wearers.

At $12—A clear-up of men's cassimere, cheviot and worsted suits, all in desirable patterns, correctly cut and well made. Prices have been $15, $18 to $25. A fair proportion of the higher-priced suits.
At $5—Bicycle suits for men; fancy plaids and Irish homespuns; the new riding trousers. A good $8 value.
At $2.50—Golf vests in excellent assortment; would still be reasonable if this price were doubled.

Boys' Suits and Trousers In one style alone we have been selling 200 suits a week. There are about 125 left that ought to go in a day, for a better value is but seldom offered. $3.85 buys a double-breasted jacket suit and extra trousers of neat all-wool materials. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

825 boys' knee trousers, all-wool, at 50c. a pair. 75c. would be a low price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French Gilt Brooches at Half Prices Handsome imported pieces in many unique styles. A list is given below, showing the former and present prices, but to see the collection is still more interesting:

Turtles, set with rhinestones and colored stones, $2.25 and $2.50; formerly $4.25 and $5.
Butterflies, set with rhinestones and colored stones, $1.50 to $10.75; formerly $3 to $21.50.
Lizards, set with colored stones, $1.75 to $6; formerly $3.50 to $12.
Spiders, at $3.50; formerly $7.
Turtles, $3.75 and $4.75; formerly $7.75 and $9.50.
Dragon Flies, $1.50 to $10.50; formerly $3 to $21.
Numerous other designs with settings of rhinestones, colored stones and imitation pearls, from $1 to $8; all at half prices.
Also a few bracelets set with fancy stones, from $3.75 to $8.50; formerly $7.50 to $17.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth Street.

Lawn and Garden Tools Everything that a suburban lawn or city flower bed can demand for their care, carefully chosen both for quality and prices.

The Wanamaker Lawn Mower, 10 in., $2.25; 12 in., $2.50; 14 in., $2.75; 16 in., $3.00; 18 in., $3.25.
The Brighton Lawn Mower, 12 in., $1.75; 14 in., $1.90; 16 in., $2.15.
Garden Hose, 3 ply, 7c. ft.; 4 ply, 10c.; 5 ply, 12c.
Sprinklers, 25c., 40c., 50c. and $1.
Grass Shears, 25c. and 60c.
Galvanized Watering Pots, 30c. to 70c.
Japanned Watering Pots, 12c. to 75c.
Hose Nozzles, 35c. Grass Hooks, 15c.
Garden Trowels, 12c. Garden Weeders, 5c., 10c.
Mole Traps, 90c. Wheel Barrows, $2.25, $3.30.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MAY CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Secretary Alger Says 10,000 May Be Needed for the Philippines.

OTIS ASKS 30,000 MEN IN ALL

The President and Secretary of War Considering the Possibility of Sending Enough Regulars.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Replying to the inquiries of the secretary of War, Gen. Otis telegraphed to-day that he was still of the opinion that 30,000 troops would be necessary for the effective control of the Philippines.

Secretary Alger took Gen. Otis's cable to the President, and after conference with him said that the text of the dispatch would not be made public, as it contained other matters besides an answer to his inquiry of yesterday.

"It reaffirms Gen. Otis's estimate made some time ago," said Secretary Alger, "that 30,000 men would be sufficient to cope with the situation. As I stated yesterday, the regulars now on the way or under orders to go to the Philippines will give Gen. Otis about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the withdrawal of the volunteers."

"Where will the additional 5,000 or 6,000 men for whom Gen. Otis asks come from?" the Secretary was asked.

"That has not been definitely determined as yet," he replied. "We may be able to take the additional troops asked for from the regulars now located in this country, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, or it may be found advisable to muster in volunteers."

"In case it is decided to call for volunteers, will the call only be for the 5,000 or 6,000 men necessary to bring Gen. Otis's total up to 30,000?"

"If volunteers are called for," replied the Secretary, "the call probably will be for 10,000 men."

MANILA CASUALTY LIST.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following additional list of wounded has been received from Gen. Otis:

THIRD INFANTRY.

HELLRIEGEL, JACOB, Sergeant Company K; chest, slight; May 23.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

CASTNER, ALONZO B., Company F; foot, severe, (accidental;) May 29.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.

COMBS, WALTER, Corporal, Company I; forearm, slight; May 31.

STEVENSON, CLIFFORD P., Company H; thigh, moderate; May 31.

STRETCH, HARLEY, Company I; chin, slight; May 31.

TILLY'S MURDERERS PUNISHED.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

Manila, June 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Smith reports from Negros that he has punished insurgents who murdered Capt. Tilly; that eastern coast of island now under American flag and inhabitants ask protection against robber bands; the bands pursued into mountains by us and native troops severely punished. OTIS.

Funeral of Col. Stotsenburg.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The funeral of Col. John M. Stotsenburg of the First Nebraska Regiment, who was killed in the Philippines, took place at Arlington Cemetery this afternoon. The Rev. S. J. Wallace was the officiating clergyman, and three troops and the headquarters band of the Third Cavalry participated in the funeral ceremonies. President McKinley, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin were present. Among the many tokens of esteem placed upon the grave were two handsome floral tributes from President McKinley and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

Customs Receipts at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn made public to-day the detailed receipts from customs at Manila for the months of January, February, and March, 1899, and comparisons therewith for the years 1893 to 1897 inclusive. A comparison of receipts with 1893 shows the following:

	January.	February.	March.
1893	$217,074.19	$148,900.51	$130,241.79
1899	385,389.96	267,214.21	292,161.94

These receipts embrace import and export duties, tonnage dues, fines, and all other port charges.

Brig. Gen. Schwan Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—At the request of Gen. Otis, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, chief assistant to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, has been ordered to duty in the Philippines. Major Hopkins, military aide to Secretary Alger, is also going to Manila on an inspection tour, but probably will not start until October, when he may be accompanied by Cols. Hecker and Bird.

Filipino Actors to be Admitted.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It has been decided to allow the company of Filipino actors now detained at San Francisco to enter the United States for the purpose of giving exhibitions. They will be required, however, to furnish a bond that they will return to their homes after the expiration of their engagment.

Lawton and MacArthur Assigned.

MANILA, June 1.—Gen. Lawton has been assigned to command of the defenses of the city and troops forming the line around Manila, which will be his division. Gen. MacArthur commands the outlying garrisons and the troops holding the railroad and river.

Gen. King Returns from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The transport City of Puebla arrived to-day from Manila. Among her passengers is Gen. King.

Convicted of Murder at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 1.—John Schmidt, who has been on trial in this city for the past two weeks before Judge Betts for the murder of William Hilderbrandt at Philmont, Columbia County, on Sept. 12, 1893, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at 9 o'clock to-night. A stay of sentence was granted until Monday noon, when arguments will be heard for and against a new trial. The crime of which Schmidt was found guilty was the murdering of his step-son, nineteen years old. They walked down the Harlem Railroad track, and the next day the boy's body was found with the head crushed in. Schmidt was arrested, and made his escape. After an absence of five years he returned to his former home and was again arrested. He confessed to the killing, but his plea was self-defense.

Payment of Excise Law Judgments.

ALBANY, June 1.—The State Commissioner of Excise to-day received drafts from the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland for the payment of judgments for violation of the excise law recovered against the following-named parties, for whom that company was surety: Shenandoah Social Club, $1,768; True Friends Social and Literary Circle, $1,733.13; Gramercy Club, $1,985.33, and the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, $1,743.22, all of New York City; total, $7,249.68. In each case the judgment in favor of the State has been assigned to the surety company.

"Anti-Spitting" Law for Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., June 1.—Some time ago a sanitary commission composed of heads of several city departments was organized to frame such sanitary ordinances as were deemed essential to the maintenance of public health. The commission completed its work to-day, including the framing of an "anti-spitting" ordinance, imposing a fine of from $10 to $25 on every man who spits upon the sidewalks, in public halls, in street or other cars, or in rooms, &c. The ordinance will be submitted to the City Councils next week for enactment into law.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Ad

STILL PAYING OFF CUBANS.

One Hundred and Seventy-six Received Their $75 Yesterday—Charges for Identification Stopped.

HAVANA, June 1.—Col. Randall, continuing the distribution of the American gratuity, paid $75 each to 176 men to-day at Melena, this province. He used the freight shed at the Melena railway station as his office. Fifty applicants were rejected, either because they had no arms or because their names were not on the rolls or because they lacked proper identification.

He discovered that some of the Cuban officers who have been objecting to their men receiving the bounty were in the habit of charging $5 for each identification. This practice was promptly stopped, but since the exposé Col. Randall has been suspicious of most identifications made by officers, although when an officer personally presents the record Col. Randall is virtually compelled to accept it. The gratuity is welcomed, he finds, except among the officers, and he has no doubt that they would offer no objections if they also were included in it.

REBEL BAND NEAR HAVANA.

Capt. Guerra, a Mulatto, Said to Have Ninety Well-Equipped Men.

HAVANA, June 1.—Patricio Valdez and Antonio Perez, citizens of Havana, say that on Monday, while in search of work, they reached Rincon, in this province. They found no work there, but a Cuban Captain gave them food and a night's lodging, and on the next day they resumed their search. Eventually they arrived at the Plantation Delicias, between Rincon and Santiago de las Vegas, which they entered with the intention of gathering fruit.

Suddenly they came upon men in drill suits, evidently sentinels. Whistles were blown, and others emerged from the bushes. A tall mulatto, called Capt. Guerra, gave Valdez and Perez food, afterward asking them if they wanted to join his band and seek their fortunes. This they refused to do. At the house there were good horses, and the party, which numbered about ninety, had a flag, which was a small duplicate of the Spanish flag, except that instead of arms it bore a triangle inclosing the letters "U. N. C." The men were well armed, and apparently had money.

Cubans in Havana say that José Manuel Guerra, a mulatto Captain, who disappeared from the army last April, answers the description given of the leader of the band. La Discusion, publishing the story, says that Guerra offered to send money monthly to the families of men who would join him.

To Revive Agriculture in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 1.—Governor General Brooke and the Governors of the military departments had a conference lasting three hours to-day regarding the general situation in the island. The principal topic was how to revive agricultural life and how to give work instead of food to the destitute. The propriety of buying oxen and implements was strongly urged by Major Gen. Wilson, Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, and his arguments received full consideration. A majority of the conference, however, was rather opposed to this plan, and no definite conclusions were reached. The full exchange of views, however, probably will result in greater uniformity of administration.

FEW MEN TO CARE FOR GUNS.

Immediate Need of Enlistments for the Artillery Service.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A phase of the army situation that is receiving considerable attention from those interested in the artillery arm of the service is the increasing shortage of men to care for the constantly increasing number of guns in the coast defenses.

This question, indeed, may have considerable bearing on the question of whether a call for volunteers will be necessary. There are not enough artillerymen, it is claimed, to take care of the modern guns already installed on the coast defenses. It is pointed out by those familiar with the situation that the guns themselves are suffering for want of attention. The emplacements for the heavy modern guns are built with mathematical accuracy.

In the big coast guns the whole problem is worked out by mathematics, and if the gun and its foundations deteriorate all the fine work in their original construction goes for nothing.

The Meade Leaves Ponce.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, June 1.—The United States transport Meade sailed to-day for the United States, having on board the Nineteenth Infantry.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The gunboat Manila has arrived at Hongkong, where she will be overhauled.

The torpedo boat Mackenzie has arrived at Newport.

The Nashville has sailed from Natchez for Pensacola, whence she will come North.

ACCUSED OF MISCEGENATION.

New Jersey Volunteer Married a Mulatto Girl in South Carolina.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 1.—George Hamilton of Company K, Fourth New Jersey Regiment, which was camped here last Winter, married a mulatto girl, Missey Lives. The ceremony was performed by a negro preacher, Thomas Mills. To-day warrants were issued for Hamilton, his wife, and Mills. Mills and the woman were arrested, but Hamilton has disappeared, and, it is supposed, has gone to his home in Camden, N. J.

The minimum penalty for miscegenation in this State is a $500 fine or twelve months' imprisonment, or both.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Board of Visitors Effects an Organization.

WEST POINT, June 1.—The annual examination of the second, third, and fourth classes of cadets of the Military Academy began this morning. The second and third classes are being examined orally in philosophy and mathematics respectively, and the fourth class in written French. It will require one week to complete the examinations now in progress, and in the meantime there will be outdoor military exercises every afternoon. This afternoon there was a dress review of the Corps of Cadets in honor of the Board of Visitors. To-night there was an open-air concert.

The following organization was effected by the Board of Visitors to-day: President—Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York; Vice President—Col. W. D. Mann of New York; Secretary—Thomas M. Jett of Illinois.

Fish Commissioner's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Fish Commissioner Bowers to-day informed the President that he was about to send out the most extensive scientific expedition ever arranged by the commission. The expedition will sail on the Albatross in charge of Prof. A. A. Agassiz to explore portions of the Pacific Ocean. Among the islands to be visited are the Marshal, Society, Friendly, Fiji, and Gilbert groups. The trip will require eight months. The expedition will leave San Francisco in August. Mr. Bowers said to-day that the output of the commission this year would be double that of any previous year except the last.

One Convict Kills Another.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—John Weiss, an inmate of the New Jersey State Prison, was stabbed to-day by a fellow-convict named Alfred Brown, alias "Kid Miller." Weiss died shortly afterward in the prison hospital. The men were at work in the cook house, and Brown jostled Weiss, and the latter struck Brown in the face. Brown grabbed a knife and stabbed Weiss. Weiss was serving a term of two years from Essex County for forgery. Brown was sentenced from Hudson County in 1897 to ten years for breaking and entering. He is a professional thief, and is well known to the New York police.

President Visits Mr. Hobart.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Notwithstanding the pressure of visitors at the White House to-day, the President quietly slipped out of his office and walked over to Vice President Hobart's house to pay the latter a visit. Mr. Hobart and his family leave for Long Branch to-morrow night.

John R. Thompson Memorial Exercises

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 1.—The John R. Thompson memorial exercises will take place on June 12 in the University of Virginia. The exercises will include the unveiling of a portrait of John R. Thompson.

STEAMER ANGOLA A NOAH'S ARK

Arrives from Calcutta with a Great Variety of Birds and Beasts on Her Deck.

A modern Noah's ark floated through the Narrows yesterday and anchored off the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. It was the British steamer Angola, Capt. Carruthers, which arrived from Calcutta with animals, birds, and reptiles in infinite variety. There never was such a howling, screeching, cackling, braying cargo brought into this harbor. The upper decks of the vessel gave one the impression that all the residents of the jungle had concluded to emigrate to America. There were grinning baboons and solemn, methodical looking orang-outangs, Bengal tigers that snarled and whined, sacred Hindoo cows that mooed plaintively, and elephants slowly eating bales of hay in their own peculiar manner. Enormous boas writhed in agony at being statred at by Himalayan bears, and abaft the binnacle a cassawary was trying to swallow the loose blocks and tackle.

The Angola left Calcutta seventy-three days ago and made a long, rough trip to New York. In addition to a general cargo of merchandise she took on board a deck load of animals, birds, and reptiles consigned to a firm of animal dealers on Greenwich Street. The goods are intended for the firm's Summer opening, and include a complete line of every grade and fully warranted. The animal fancier who cannot find what he wants in the Angola's cargo would be hard to please. There is the latest thing in the monkey tribe to be found among the forty specimens on board. The Angola started with 110, but the bad weather was too much for over half of them. Among the survivors are a number of baboons and one orang-outang. There are two Bengal tigers. One of them is said to be the largest in captivity. The Himalayan bear family is represented by four specimens, and there are three adult and one baby leopard. Other animals in the collection include 1 lynx, 11 mongeese, 8 moose, 7 flying foxes, 2 black antelopes, 2 sambu deer, 1 four-horned ram from the Asiatic Mountains, 2 elephants, and 1 sacred cow of India. There are also 8 Asiatic mynas, rare birds, which swear in several Hindu dialects. The snake family is represented by 40 specimens, principally boas, several of which are of gigantic dimensions, one being fourteen feet in length. It was said that fully one-half the original consignment died on the voyage, among the victims being an elephant, 70 monkeys, and 40 snakes.

The creature comforts of this rather hetergeneous company were administered by Charles Selle, a mild-mannered man. His lot on the voyage over, he said, was not a particularly happy one. One of the baboons is a baby and has to be fed on whisky and condensed milk. This youngster is particularly affectionate, so much so, that when it shakes hands with a stranger it refuses to release its grasp and has to be pulled away by main force. The elephants were not tied up yesterday, but roamed about the decks in a free and easy way. The animals will be brought to the city to-day.

MAYOR FAGAN REMOVES BONTA.

Was Superintendent of Police Telegraph System in Hoboken.

President A. K. Bonta of the North River Light, Heat and Power Company yesterday received a letter from Mayor Fagan of Hoboken relieving him from his position as Superintendent of the police telegraph system, which position Mr. Bonta has held for four years. The salary is $400 a year. It was also reported that Mr. Bonta was to be relieved from his position as Superintendent of the fire alarm system, the salary of which office is $1,000 a year.

The reason for Mayor Fagan's action could not be learned. It is known, however, that Mr. Bonta on Monday night informed the Tax Commissioners that the city could get a man to do his work for less money. At the same meeting Mr. Bonta, as President of the North River Light, Heat and Power Company, offered to light the City of Hoboken free of charge until the end of the present fiscal year in return for a franchise allowing the company to operate in the city. The Tax Commissioners adopted resolutions advising the Common Council to accept Mr. Bonita's offer.

NEW SPANISH WAR ORDER.

Gov. Roosevelt Named as One of the Incorporators.

ALBANY, June 1.—There was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day "The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War," the principal office of which is to be in New York City.

The Directors are Theodore Roosevelt, Albany; Henry C. Laylor and Walter J. Sears, Brooklyn; Wallace F. Randolph, Frank W. Toppan, Charles H. Parks, Parker W. West, Leonard Chenery, L. L. Seaman, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., John T. Hilton, A. J. Bleecker and A. B. Fry, New York City; Theodore G. Zerega, Newport, R. I.; J. W. Clows, Governors Island, and E. E. Hardin, Staten Island.

The membership list is limited to those who have served on the active list, or performed active duty (and who are still in the service or have received honorable discharges) as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Upon the death of any member of the organization his eldest son or oldest male descendant shall be eligible to election as a member of the order.

CLINTON H. SMITH FAILS.

Insufficient Capital the Cause of a Shirtmaker's Financial Ruin.

Clinton H. Smith, shirt manufacturer, at 35 East Tenth Street, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday to put his affairs in their hands. Mr. Walter of Bernheimer & Walter was chosen Chairman. Mr. Smith, it was stated, has been doing a large business, but did not have sufficient capital to handle it. He expected to get $50,000 to use in the business, but was disappointed. His liabilities are about $60,000, and assets consisting of a fine plant worth, it is estimated, at least $20,000, and stock on hand, $20,000. He did not make any definite proposition of settlement to the creditors, but expressed his willingness to do whatever the creditors wished. The creditors suggested that he make a deed of trust of all his assets for their benefit.

Mr. Smith has been identified with the shirt trade for over twenty years, and made a specialty of fine goods. For a number of years he was connected with two shirt manufacturing companies, and started the present business after he left those companies in August, 1895, claiming a capital of $50,000. Deputy Sheriff Maguire received a writ of replevin yesterday against Mr. Smith from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $1,577 for goods sold to him by the H. B. Claflin Company.

No Strike on Jersey Central.

There were no outward signs yesterday morning of a threatened strike on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. At Communipaw, N. J., it was difficult to induce the railroad men to discuss the affair. It was learned, however, that the men are all waiting to hear the report of the committee which, it is understood, had a conference with President Maxwell at the New York office of the company yesterday. This committee was made up of one member from each of the different orders of the Knights of Labor, to which the engineers, firemen, conductors, and other employes of the road belong.

Government Tender Runs Aground.

The lighthouse tender and buoy setter Cactus ran aground on Ben's Point, in Gardiner's Bay, early yesterday morning, but floated off at high tide just before noon. The Cactus left Greenport Wednesday night with the Lighthouse Inspectors for New London. There was a heavy fog during the night and the boat ran on the sandbar about two miles west of the old beacon on Orient Point, L. I., a mile off shore. It is not supposed that she is much damaged.

Twelve-Inch Rifle Tested.

For two days tests of the machinery of the big 12-inch rifle just placed in position upon the breastworks at Fort Schuyler have been in progress and everything works satisfactorily. The new gun is 55 feet long and carries a 675-pound projectile over ten miles. It commands Long Island Sound and can be turned almost completely around in a circle, so as to sweep the East River in the direction of Manhattan.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

KILLED PLAYING SOLDIER.

A Ten-Year-Old Boy of West Hoboken Accidentally Shot.

Frederick Hilken, ten years old, of 265 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, was instantly killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a rifle. He and Frank Corbett, nine years old, and George De Miller, seven years old, were playing soldiers in the carpenter shop of William Kolbing, who is De Miller's grandfather, and were using a rifle which they had found standing in a corner. The gun proved too heavy for any of them to handle, and as it was being passed from one to another it fell to the ground. The concussion discharged it, and the bullet struck Hilken in the head.

Both the Corbett and the De Miller boy were arrested. Each told the same story. They claimed not to have known the gun was charged, and that they had only just picked it up when it went off. The boys were held for the action of Coroner Greenleaf.

BEAT HUSBAND WITH UMBRELLA

Mrs. G. Q. Brown of Philadelphia Created a Scene in Railway Station.

A well-dressed couple attracted much attention by a wordy quarrel in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Suddenly the woman closed a parasol she carried and struck the man several blows on the head. She also seized him by the coat and had partly torn off the collar before Policeman Boyle could reach them. He took them both to the Wayne Street Police Station.

There the man described himself as George Q. Brown of 2,101 Greene Street, Philadelphia. The woman, he said, was his wife, and they were on their way home. This statement she confirmed, giving her name as Mildred Brown. She said the quarrel was occasioned by her husband taking her pocketbook, which contained $1,000. The husband admitted taking the book and offered it to his wife, who threw it back at him.

Mr. Brown said he was a brother of Frank T. Brown, Vice President of the Plant Steamship and Railroad Company, whose home is at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. They went to Dobbs Ferry about two weeks ago to visit his brother, he said, but he returned to New York on Monday, and his wife later joined him. Almost her first act, he said, was to throw a bottle of ink over a light suit he wore, and to which she took exception.

"Well, if I did," said Mrs. Brown, "you have no right to find fault, for I at once gave you $100 to buy a new suit."

The couple finally patched up their trouble and left for Philadelphia by the 8 o'clock train.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:25	Moon rises 12:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:15	Gov. Isl'd	2:46	H. Gate 4:42
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:51	Gov. Isl'd	3:26	H. Gate 5:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Allegheny, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May 26 and up to June 19 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June 19. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 2; Shanghai, 5; Yokohama, 13, and Honolulu, 22, which reached San Francisco per steamer Empress of China, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 2.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 24.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 27.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, May 16.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 23.
Manila, Naples, May 18.
Norge, Christiansand, May 19.
Santiago, Santiago, May 27.
Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, May 25.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 13.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 27.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Comanche, Jacksonville, May 31.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 27.
Martella, Hull, May 22.
Vigilancia, Havana, May 30.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

Catania, San Juan, May 29.
Ivydene, St. Lucia, May 27.
La Champagne, Havre, May 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 20.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 30.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 25.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, May 17.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Anglo-Australian, Shields, May 30.
Arkadia, San Juan, May 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 25.
James Brand, Shields, May 22.
Lowenburg, Bremen, May 20.
Lyona, Galveston, May 29.
Fresco, Para, May 24.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Acacia, Gibraltar, May 26.
Algiers, Galveston, May 30.
Altai, Port Limon, May 30.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 1.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 26.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 27.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Athos, Santa Martha, May 31.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, May 25.
Edam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 29.
Europe, London, May 26.
Lahn, Bremen, May 21.
Montavr, Gibraltar, May 24.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 31.

Arrived.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Hilt, Smyrna, &c., April 20, with mdse. to Barber & Co.
SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool May 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 31st.
SS Matanzas, Rogers, Tampico May 24, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:06 P. M. 31st.
SS Seguranca, Hansen, Havana May 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.
SS Biela, (Br.,) Allen, Rio Janeiro, &c., April 26, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.
U. S. transport Buford, Stinson, San Juan &c., May 23, with mdse. and passengers and soldiers to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.
SS Angola, (Br.,) Carruthers, Calcutta, &c., March 24, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Rotterdam May 17, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 29, with mdse. and passengers

SPANISH MINISTER'S WORK

The Duke d'Arcos to be Presented to the President To-morrow.

HE CALLS ON SECRETARY HAY

Commercial and Other Treaties to be Negotiated and a Consular System Re-established.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The new Spanish Minister, Duke d'Arcos, called at the State Department at 2:45 this afternoon to pay his respects to Secretary Hay and to make arrangements for his presentation to President McKinley. The Minister went alone, the French Ambassador having arranged for the visit. Arrangements were made for the presentation of the Minister to President McKinley on Saturday at 11 A. M. It is possible that United States Minister Bellamy Storer will be received in Madrid at the same time.

Duke d'Arcos, at his quarters in the Arlington Hotel, talked to-day in an informal manner on his plans, official and personal. He said he probably would remain in Washington until the latter part of June, when he and the Duchess would go to some Summer resort on the New England coast. In the meantime, he said, he would look about for a home and legation offices, and if possible would get the residence on Massachusetts Avenue formerly occupied by Ministers de Lome and Polo. As to the legation staff, the Minister said he would have with him only two Secretaries, Señors Riano and Pastor. As to the treaties to be negotiated, he said:

"There is no purpose, so far as I know, to take up the matter of new treaties at once. At least, I have given it no consideration thus far, and I do not know that either of the Governments has outlined its plans. Of course, there will be need of new treaties of commerce, navigation, extradition, and the like, but it remains to be determined what they will be and when they will be taken up. It may be Mr. Hay will have some suggestions to make on that subject. Otherwise, it is hardly likely to come up before I go away, as the hot Summer months are not an auspicious time for the tedious work of treaty making."

The Minister was asked as to the plan for re-establishing the Consular representation of Spain in the leading cities of this country and in Cuba and the Philippines. He said this service would be re-established at once, and that some of the leading Consular officers were already selected. Consulate General will be established at Havana, Señor Segrario being the first occupant of that office. Señor Segrario was formerly First Secretary of the Spanish Legation here, and later Spanish Minister at Colombia. He is now in Washington, and will start soon for Havana. After he has placed the office on a proper footing he will return to the diplomatic branch of the Spanish service.

Duke d'Arcos said the only other selections made so far were those of Señor Nevarro as Consul General at New York and Señor Petinto as Consul at New Orleans. Señor Nevarro was Consul at Baltimore many years ago. Señor Petinto was at New Orlelans up to the outbreak of the war, when he went to Panama, where he has since remained. The Minister said that doubtless appointments would be announced for Manila and other places before long.

The talks between the French Ambassador and the Duke d'Arcos have shown that there is nothing further to be done by the new Minister toward relieving the Spanish prisoners still held by the Filipinos. "I am sure the United States has done everything possible in that regard," said the Minister. "This is evident from the course of Gen. Otis in placing at the disposal of Gen. Rios, our Spanish military officer in the Philippines, 1,500 Filipino prisoners to be exchanged for Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo. But the Filipinos refused to accept the 1,500 of their own people, and no exchange was possible.

"It is hard to understand the motives of such people. They are not willing to take back their prisoners, nor are they willing to give up Spanish or American prisoners, who must be a heavy charge upon them in the way of furnishing food, shelter, etc. There is some mysterious reason for this. But, so far as I am concerned, there are no further requests to make concerning the prisoners, as the American authorities are doing everything possible to secure their release."

Speaking generally, Duke d'Arcos said he was glad to come back to America, for, notwithstanding all that had occurred, he was still an admirer of this country, its people, and its institutions. He recited with satisfaction how he had spent a good part of his early life in Washington and had then studied American affairs and established a wide acquaintance, later taking an American woman as his wife.

APPEAL OF A RUSSIAN EXILE.

President McKinley Asked to Intercede for a Civil War Veteran.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An appeal has been made to the President by Adolph Lipszyc, a veteran of the civil war, to intercede for him with the Russian Government and secure a pardon for him. The appeal was made to the President on Decoration Day by Lipszyc, who bears many wounds, and was brevetted in 1863 a First Lieutenant for gallant service in the Union Army.

Lipszyc came to the United States from Russia in 1858, served in the civil war, and was afterward a clerk in one of the executive departments in Washington. In 1886 he went to Russia to obtain his portion of his father's estate. He was arrested and convicted on the sole charge that he had become an American citizen without the consent of the Russian Government.

Secretary Bayard protested that this was in violation of treaty stipulations, and that the United States would never consent to recognize the right of a nation to deprive a naturalized citizen of his rights, but nothing came of the protest, and the Russian Government banished Lipszyc and deprived him of his property rights.

The petitioner recites that he thinks this an auspicious time—during the Disarmament Congress—to obtain a pardon and thereby obtain his portion of his property.

Lively Chase After Supposed Burglar.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 1.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night a man tried to force an entrance into the Sisters of Charity Home, adjoining St. Patrick's Church. The frightened nuns gave an alarm, and the fellow fled. Search was made for him, and he was discovered in old St. Patrick's Church, now used as a hall by St. Patrick's Temperance cadets. The supposed burglar jumped through a window and took to his heels. Some boys near at hand gave chase, and soon a crowd was in hot pursuit of the fugitive, who was a good sprinter, and led his pursuers a lively chase before he was overhauled. Then he showed fight, but was quickly overpowered and handed over to the police. The prisoner gives his name as Thomas Corman of Mattawan, N. J. He talks so peculiarly that the police think he may have escaped from an asylum.

The Orange School Teachers' Fight.

ORANGE, N. J., June 1.—The Teachers' Committee of the Orange Board of Education failed to include in a report to the board last night, recommending the appointment of teachers, the names of Miss Laura M. Reed, Principal of Park Avenue School; Miss J. Clotilda Brennan, Miss Hannah Owen, Miss Martha Williamson, Miss Grace A. Condit, and Miss Emma A. Schmidt. It was for the retention of these teachers that a hard fight was made a short time ago. Members of the board say that the teachers are to be reappointed at the next meeting. Many people think an attempt has been made to shelve the teachers, despite public opinion.

Buffalo Strike Is Settled.

BUFFALO, June 1.—An agreement on weights, &c., was reached at a conference this morning between committees of the striking freight handlers and the employers. The agreement was ratified later at separate meetings of dock men and house men, and the men voted to return to work tomorrow morning.

Tennessee Bank Cashier Indicted.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court to-day returned two indictments charging H. L. Armstrong, cashier of the Continental National Bank, with perjury and making false entries. Armstrong gave a $5,000 bond.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN SOLD.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Buys the Property for $440,000 in Cash.

The Academy of Design property at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue has been purchased by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The deed which was placed on record yesterday gives the consideration as $440,000. The transaction was a cash one, and the purchasers will take immediate possession. That the property would be bought by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which already owned the entire block front on the north side of Twenty-third Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, with the exception of this corner, has been a foregone conclusion. In fact, negotiations were closed and contracts signed some time ago, but the formal transfer of title has been deferred until after the closing of the Spring exhibition of the academy and the disbanding of the various classes for the season.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has not yet decided just what will be done with the property. It is the present plan, however, not to tear down the building, but if possible to alter it in some way so that it will produce enough revenue to be termed a "taxpayer." If this should not prove feasible, the structure may be replaced by a two or three-story building similar to those which the Metropolitan Company has just completed on the adjoining Twenty-third Street lots. There is no possibility apparently that the Academy building will be razed and rebuilt in one of the parks. The Park Commissioners did not look upon this scheme favorably when it was agitated several weeks ago, and, furthermore, this plan would invoive the new construction of two sides of the building in similar design to the present street frontages.

The sale of the Academy is the closing event in the career of what has been for nearly forty years one of the most widely known buildings in the city. The ground, a plot 80 reet on Twenty-third Street by 99 feet on Fourth Avenue, was purchased in 1860 for $50,000 from William Niblo, the proprietor of Niblo's Garden, who was at the time an extensive holder of real estate. The building was completed in 1864 at a cost of $200,000. It is an interesting fact that the Committee on Site, before determining upon the Twenty-third Street corner, seriously considered the purchase of the block bounded by Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, which it could have had at that time for $52,000.

The new site of the Academy, the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, facing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was bought in March, 1897, for $245,000. A temporary brick structure, which will be ample for housing the classes of the Academy, is now building on the One Hundred and Ninth Street side of this plot. Plans for the permanent structure have been completed by Architects Carrere & Hastings. James A. Smillie, Treasurer of the Academy, said last evening that it was impossible to say when the work would be commenced.

"We want to see our way clear financially," he said, "before we go ahead. The new building will cost about $400,000. At present we have less than $300,000 on hand. Exhibitions are no longer remunerative, as we have invested $100,000 as a sort of contingency fund. Our temporary building will not be adequate for exhibition purposes, but next Spring's event will certainly take place, as there are plenty of outside galleries available."

TROOP C NOT TO GO TO CAMP.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews Revokes His Order Because Men Objected.

Word was received at the armory of Troop C, in Brooklyn, from Albany last night to the effect that Adjt. Gen. Andrews had revoked his recent order for the troop to go into camp at Peekskill this Summer as the result of a conference between Gov. Roosevelt and Brig. Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade and Capt. Bertram Clayton of Troop C after the Memorial Day parade.

Many of the men in the troop who were in service in Puerto Rico during the war with Spain last year were not disposed to sacrifice the time this year for camp duty, and in deference to their wishes the order was countermanded.

INJURIES TO THE BROOKLYN.

Will Take About Three Weeks and $8,000 to Repair the Cruiser.

The examination of the injuries sustained by the cruiser Brooklyn while rounding the Battery on Tuesday, made by Naval Constructor Bowles of the navy yard, shows that the warship is not seriously damaged. Constructor Bowles found that the outer bottom of the cruiser near the keel had been strained, the injury being between Frames 23 and 40. Abaft Frame 40 three frame angles have been cracked, a number of keel plates started, and several brackets bent. Nearly the whole keel shows evidence of having been strained, but very slightly. No leaks of consequence were found. Constructor Bowles says that the accident has not rendered the cruiser unserviceable, but he believes that she should be docked for repairs now, while she is at the yard. The damage, he believes, will take about three weeks' time to repair, at a cost of $8,000.

The Brooklyn will be docked as soon as she can be relieved of her coal, ammunition, and stores. It was stated at the yard yesterday that a Board of Survey had been appointed to examine the ship's injuries. If any action is taken looking to the fixing of the responsibility for the accident, it will probably not be taken until the Board of Survey has reported the result of its findings.

As to whether the Brooklyn struck bottom or hit a sunken wreck there still seems to be some doubt. "I can't say what it was we struck," said Capt. Jewell, Commander of the cruiser. "I have been told that a coal barge was sunk in the channel last Winter, but whether it was that we hit or not, I don't know. If the charts are not wrong we should have had plenty of water at that point, and, considering our distance from shore, we should not have touched bottom."

A man who represents himself as Augustus Murphy, Captain of the tug C. N. Murphy, has written to Capt. Jewell stating that he followed the Brooklyn on her course down the East River and saw her touch bottom. Capt. Murphy, however, declares that he is certain the Brooklyn was in the best of water at the time of the accident.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In view of the accident to the Brooklyn at the entrance of the East River there is considerable interest at the War and Navy Departments in a bill that was left pending before the last Congress on the deepening of the upper section of the New York Harbor. A survey was made of the shoals around the battery and Governors Island by Major Adams of the Engineer Corps in 1896-7. The estimated cost of the work was $2,210,000. The estimates provide for the removal of Diamond and Coenties Reefs and the deepening of the main channel between the battery and Governors Island eastward to the Buttermilk Channel.

Chicago's Parks to be Connected.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Expert engineers throughout the country will be afforded an opportunity to suggest plans for the proposed boulevard link connecting the Lincoln and South Park systems if the mode of procedure discussed at a conference held to-day by Commissioner of Public Works McGann and City Engineer Ericson be adopted. To bring about sharp competition the proposition contemplates that prizes of $5,000, $3,000, and $2,000 be offered for the three best plans submitted for a viaduct or a subway.

The Automobile Contest.

In the contest for the automobile at the Electric Show at Madison Square Garden, to be presented to the actress who receives the largest number of votes cast, the poll at 9 o'clock last nigth stood as follows: Maude Adams, 8,808; Lillian Russell, 7,725; Mrs. Leslie Carter, 7,200; Viola Allen, 5,201; Edna May, 3,761; May Irwin, 3,906; Julia Marlowe, 1,288; Ada Rehan, 901.

Death of Edwin Ferry.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—Edwin Ferry, sixty-nine years old, a resident of West Orange, was stricken with apoplexy near the corner of Market and Comes Streets, this city, late yesterday afternoon. He died last night at the City Hospital. Mr. Ferry was born in Brooklyn, and had lived in West Orange since 1870.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

FRIEDMAN MUST PAY UP.

The Bankrupt Fire Wrecker Ordered to Turn Over $31,587 for His Creditors' Benefit.

Adolph Friedman, the bankrupt fire wrecker, who had fire sales stores at 8 East Fourteenth Street and on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, has been ordered by Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt to pay to the trustee elected by his creditors $31,587.

Mr. Friedman, in his examination at the instance of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for the trustee, gave as one of the reasons for the disappearance of a large amount of money which he drew from the bank, that he lost $19,581 in a Fourteenth Street car just a few days before his failure. As to the rest of the money, he asserted until near the close of his examination that he had used it in his business, but when cornered he asserted that he had paid a part of it to Frank Ransom, proprietor of a club. The referee, in his opinion, says: "It is possible, of course, to lose money out of a pocket, and to pay it away in business, and in gambling without keeping any record of such payments. But when a bankrupt admits that he received over $37,000 in cash during the month before his bankruptcy, while he was hiding from his creditors, and gives such an inherently improbable account of what has become of it, entirely unsupported by other witnesses, it is essential that all his testimony upon material subsidiary points should be truthful, and that he should satisfactorily explain all the suspicious circumstances surrounding the transaction which are capable of explanation. But, in my opinion, the bankrupt upon his examination has given in various instances willfully untruthful evidence, and has failed to explain satisfactorily the most suspicious attending circumstances."

Mr. Friedman testified in his examination that he opened an account in the Fourteenth Street Bank in November and closed it in December, and that immediately after he closed it he threw the bank book and vouchers into the waste basket. He repeatedly answered that he could not remember the last check which he drew on that bank, but when Blumenstiel & Hirsch produced a transcript of Mr. Friedman's account with the bank, he then remembered he drew out $19,581 in currency on Dec. 3 last, which he claimed he lost out of his pocket on the same day in returning from the bank to his store. Blumenstiel & Hirsch traced various payments of customers' checks in cash, which Mr. Friedman did not explain satisfactorily. The referee decided that "I believe that in these and other instances his testimony is willfully false, and that the rule applies in this case that the entire evidence of a witness who has willfully testified untruthfully upon a single material point may be wholly rejected.

"Moreover, the bankrupt, in my opinion, has failed to make any satisfactory explanation of the most suspicious circumstances in the case. Why did he open the Fourteenth Street Bank account at all? He had two regular bank accounts. Why did he need another unless he was preparing to hide his money from his creditors? Both the other banks in which he kept accounts were creditors, and would have been interested in investigating the conduct of a business man who was drawing out large sums in currency. Why did he draw the $5,000 on Nov. 26, the $11,183 on Dec. 1, and the $19,581 on Dec. 3 in currency? Why did he ask Steinfeld on Nov. 29 and Dec. 3, and Ehrich Brothers on Dec. 3 and 5, to indorse on their regular business checks for $1,945, $2,012, and $4,000 respectively, each made payable to his order, a direction making them payable to bearer, and then draw the amounts in bills? Why did he ask Schwartz on Dec. 6, at his house at night, to deposit Ehrich Brothers' check for $2,500 in Schwartz's bank account, and to bring him the cash for it the next day? Why did he ask Ransom to collect the Saks check for $1,547 for him, receiving the cash from it on Dec. 14, the very day the petition was filed against him? Why were not all these checks deposited in one of his regular bank accounts in the ordinary course of business? Why did he not deposit the bills and check against them? Why cannot he remember any business customers to whom or any business purpose for which he paid out any of this money?

"No explanation whatever is given on these points except his assertion, made late in his examination, that he paid $4,000 or $5,000 to Ransom for gambling debts. He said he had lost $10,000 in all at Ransom's club, but that only $4,000 or $5,000 was lost after Dec. 5. Ransom was called as a witness, and denied that Friedman had lost any large amount at his place."

Regarding Friedman's story of the loss of $19,581 going from the bank to his store the referee says: "Such a story is practically incredible on its face, and when all the circumstances in this case are taken into consideration, I cannot avoid the conclusion that it is a pure fabrication. I have no doubt that Friedman opened the Fourteenth Street Bank account in order to be able to draw out the deposits in currency; that the quarrel with the cashier was a sham quarrel on Friedman's part, got up to explain the closing of the account; that all the money drawn from the Fourteenth Street Bank and collected on bearer checks was obtained in contemplation of bankruptcy, and with the fraudulent intent of hiding it from his creditors, and that the money or the substantial part of it is now hidden somewhere in his possession or under his control." The referee also says that a check for $1,183 on Dec. 1 may possibly have been used for some business purpose, or more probably for living expenses, and the trustee's counsel does not ask to have it pulled over. Friedman did play poker frequently at Ransom's, and it is barely possible that he lost $5,000 there, but the referee does not believe it, for Friedman made no claim to have lost any such amount at poker until late in his examination, and Ransom—in the referee's opinion of the two the more credible witness—denies it. Still it is possible, the referee says. Men on the edge of bankruptcy sometimes play high, hoping to save themselves. An order of this kind, the referee says, which if disobeyed involves the bankrupt's imprisonment for contempt, although perfectly proper in a clear case, should not be granted when the bankrupt absolutely denies that he has the money, and the evidence that he has it is only inferential. If there can be any reasonable doubt whether the bankrupt can comply with the order. The referee has concluded after much hesitation to allow a deduction of $5,000 for money alleged to have been lost on gambling, but as to the residue, amounting to $31,387, the motion to pay the trustee is granted.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that this is the most important decision yet rendered under the Bankrupt act, and if Friedman does not disgorge it means imprisonment for him, and it will be a most striking warning to those who contemplate fraudulent failures.

FROM PARIS TO THE TOMBS.

Messenger Boy's Jaunt on Stolen Money Gets Him Into Trouble.

Carl Wonderman, fifteen years of age, and repentant, is in the Tombs for the little matter of a jaunt he took to Paris in company with another lad, Henry Myer, on money which did not belong to him. Up to May 4 Carl was an American District Telegraph messenger at the Exchange Court office. On the morning of that day he was sent to collect coupons. He received $237.50 from the Union Trust Company and a check from the Union Trust Company and a check and some other coupons at two Wall Street institutions.

Some time later Carl met the Myer youth in East Broadway. Myer became very friendly, and presently the boys found themselves on a ferryboat bound for Jersey City. There the Myer boy persuaded Wonderman to throw away his uniform and buy a citizen's suit. Developments came rapidly after that, and, as it appears, Carl did what Myer wanted him to do.

The boys went to Philadelphia, where they spent some of the money, and returned the next day, taking La Gascogne for France. What followed is told in a letter dated May 19 from Arnaud De Foliard, at the American law office. He wrote to Mr. Wonderman at his home, 168 Suffolk Street, saying that Carl had thrown himself upon the mercy of the Consul General after two days of sightseeing in Paris, and confessed to taking the money and running away. M. De Foliard sent both boys back by the next steamer, which proved to be Le Gascogne, and which arrived on Sunday.

The boys had no money when they arrived. No one met the boys, but soon after reaching here Myer disappeared, and has not been seen since. Carl gave himself up, and is now awaiting trial.

Among the features of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT next Sunday, June 4, will be a full page portrait of Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by portrait of H. C. Frick, head of the Carnegie Steel Company; snap shots of scenes along the Coney Island Cycle Path; views of the new Princeton Library; portraits of stage celebrities; illustration of sheep-shearing by machinery; view of elevated road's last property room; portraits of A. T. Hadley, Yale's new President; Rev. Dr. James M. King, the new Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York District, and Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, the new Paymaster General of the Navy.—Adv.

WHAT PUERTO RICO NEEDS

Insular Commission Reports to the Secretary of War.

SEVERAL REFORMS SUGGESTED

Financial Condition of the Island—Legalization of Marriages—The Separation of Church and State.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Insular Commission appointed by the War Department to investigate the affairs of Puerto Rico and to report upon all matters relating to currency, laws, taxation, judiciary, public improvements, education, and civil affairs generally has made a unanimous report to the Secretary of War.

The report takes up all questions separately, discusses them at considerable length, and makes recommendation upon them. The Commissioners say that all classes and conditions of the Puerto Rican population are ready and willing to accept American institutions and to be content with them, and in general they recommend the establishment of such laws, general, district, and municipal, as will give to the people of Puerto Rico substantially the same protection and the same laws which are now enjoyed by the people of the United States.

The report discusses the financial condition of the country, and says that it is largely the outgrowth of Spanish institutions. The currency amounts to about $11,600,000, a larger sum than was in circulation prior to American occupancy. The commission recommends that the Spanish bank bills be redeemed and that the bank be no longer permitted to issue currency. It also recommends that as soon as possible the Puerto Rican money which is now in circulation be supplanted by United States currency and that the exchange be made at the expense of Puerto Rico.

The commission considers at some length the question of concessions and franchises, and recommends "such a generous settlement of this question as will give to Puerto Rico every opportunity for advancement and improvement and encourage the investment of moneys in the way of building railroads and other public improvements of all kinds, all to be regulated in such a manner as shall be to the best interest of the people of the island, and all to be under Government control; all such concessions to be granted only after proper advertisement in newspapers in Puerto Rico and the United States and offered for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, all to be subject to the control of the Government of the island and all franchises so granted to be regulated and directed for the benefit of the people."

A great many of the people are represented to be living in concubinage because the expenses of the marriage ceremony under the old system were so great that the people could not afford to secure the necessary permits and the offices of the priests. In consequence of this condition of affairs it is suggested that the marriage and divorce laws of the island be at once remedied so as to make marriages compulsory, to require husbands and wives and those now living together to make record of their cohabitation, and legitimizing all such marriages, together with the issue of them.

The report recommends the establishment in the island of the public school system of the United States and that the English language be taught in the schools, competent teachers to be employed and the school fund to be kept separate. It says that the children of the island are very bright, unusually apt and quick to learn, and exceedingly anxious to attend the public schools, and that if opportunity is afforded them they will quickly prove their ability to profit by the advantages given them, and within a reasonable time will establish to the world that Puerto Ricans are not unworthy to be considered a part of the United States.

Recommendation is made that there shall be a complete separation of Church and State, and that all property, including cemeteries, purchased with public money shall be declared property of the Government, except such churches as are used for religious services exclusively, the title of which might be allowed to remain in the congregations now occupying them. It is also suggested that public cemeteries be established under the exclusive control of the authorities, and that the practice of the disinterment of the remains of the dead be prohibited forever, except under proper health regulations or for reburial by friends.

Recommendation is made for a reform of the judicial system of the island along American lines. The division of the country into districts similar to the counties in the States of the United States is also suggested. The Commissioners recognize vested rights in the island and recommend that they be protected. Another American method recommended for adoption is that for the recording of deeds, the present system being very cumbersome and expensive.

Other recommendations are as follows: Better postal facilities, the maintenance of the postal and military telegraph now on the island as part of the postal system, and that an early census of the people be taken.

The Commissioners take occasion to say that the reports concerning starvation on the island are without foundation, and say that, while the people are poor, there is no danger of starvation, as the island is so rich and produces so much tropical fruit of all kinds that it is almost impossible to starve people in such a place.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Annual Meeting of the Company Held Yesterday in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, held here to-day, the Board of Directors submitted the following statement for the year ended May 31, which was adopted:

Gross earnings, $37,933,209; operating expenses, $23,592,382; interest on bonds, $6,232,495; taxes and revenue tax stamps, $1,168,971; sinking fund, $202,000; interest paid in advance of maturity on bonds, $138,795; income from investments, $543,977, leaving a total net income of $7,142,633, from which is deducted $3,523,270, paid out in dividends of 7 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common stock, leaving a surplus for the year over all charges (land income not included) of $3,619,363, a net increase of $1,300,493 over last year. A considerable portion of the surplus has already been expended on track elevation in Chicago and for other important works of construction.

The retiring Directors, W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, Byron L. Smith, Cyrus McCormick, and John I. Blair, were re-elected.

This Youth Saw Much Service.

A very small boy in a very big suit of soldier clothes was arraigned before Magistrate Kramer, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was Benjamin Olsen, veteran of the Spanish war, just returned from service in Puerto Rico and Cuba. Benjamin is fourteen years old, and hails from somewhere in Chicago. According to the lad's story, he was cast adrift by his father about a year ago. He went to Fort Sheridan, where he was adopted as a mascot by the Eleventh Infantry. Later he went to Milwaukee, where he fell in with the Third Wisconsin, and went to Puerto Rico with the regiment, acting as a juvenile sutler to the soldiers. The boy was mustered out in Milwaukee with the regiment, became connected with the Fifth Missouri, and finally returned to Puerto Rico with the Third Cavalry. He next became an assistant cook in the Fifth Infantry and went to Cuba. He came back to this country the last time with a detachment of the Fifth, and Lieut. Hyde turned him over to the Children's Society in Brooklyn. An effort will be made to find his friends.

Knickerbocker Trust Election.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the following officers were elected: Charles T. Barney, President; Frederick L. Eldridge, First Vice President; Joseph T. Brown, Second Vice President; Alfred B. Maclay, Secretary and Treasurer; Frederick Gore King, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. A. Foster Higgins was elected a member of the Executive Committee and Charles W. Gould a member of the board and of the Executive Committee.

Succeeds the Late ex-Gov. Flower.

Anson R. Flower was yesterday elected a Director of the New York Air Brake Company to fill the vacancy created by the death of his brother, Roswell P. Flower.

PRINCETON CLUB'S NEW HOME.

House Formally Opened—Plan for Alumni Representation on University Board of Trustees.

The Princeton Club of New York took possession last night of its new home, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, amid much enthusiasm and with a confident feeling, shared by the many alumni who gathered to do honor to the occasion, that its future was to be a prosperous one. M. Taylor Pyne of the Class of '77, the President, opened the annual meeting, and John L. Cadwalader, '56, read the report of the committee on alumni representation.

This report, which contained a definite plan for the securing of increased alumni representation on the Princeton Board of Trustees, was unanimously adopted, as were some resolutions proposed by Mr. Cadwalader, which provided that the committee should continue in existence and should do everything in its power to get the Board of Trustees to adopt its plan. The committee reported as follows:

"Application should be made to the Board of Trustees to confer upon the alumni the right to nominate candidates to the Board of Trustees for each third vacancy which shall from time to time arise, until the alumni shall nominate one third of the Board, by proposing to the Trustees the names of three graduates of the university of more than ten years' standing, one of whom the Trustees shall select. * * * Application should be made for an amendment to the charter if deemed necessary. The persons so to be appointed to hold office for a period of five years, and to be subject to renomination by the alumni for a single further term in succession; the voting privilege to be open to all graduates of the university of five years' standing who shall express their continued interest in the welfare of the university by continuing their names upon the roll of the alumni and paying some nominal sum to the Treasurer to be appointed."

The Executive Committee reported a membership of 1,025, and the announcement stirred up applause. The Nominating Committee submitted names for the next year's officers, and the nominees were unanimously elected, as follows: President—C. C. Cuyler, '79; Vice President—John L. Cadwalader, '59; Treasurer—George B. Agnew, '91, and Secretary—F. W. Stelle, '93. John W. Alexander, M. Taylor Pyne, J. W. Aitken, A. H. Joline, R. E. Bonner, Charles Scribner, W. F. Dunning, P. D. Handy, Job E. Hedges, Tracy H. Harris, Charles W. McAlpin, P. A. Rollins, C. Ledyard Blair, and George W. Burleigh were also elected Directors to constitute the Council.

The new home of the Princeton Club is a handsomely furnished and attractive building, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., who formerly occupied it. When Mr. Vanderbilt moved further uptown he leased the house to Arthur M. Dodge, and now the Princeton Club has taken a five years' lease of it. There are two dining rooms, a billiard room, a reception room, a smoking room, a card and writing room, a library, fifteen bedrooms, and a large number of bathrooms. It is finished in old oak.

Among those present last night were John W. Alexander, Tracy H. Harris, Alexander P. Morse, William Allen Butler, A. H. Joline, Job E. Hedges, Albert G. Milbank, W. B. Parsons, A. C. Imbrie, Charles B. Bostwick, E. W. Hamilton, and R. B. Smith.

Evert J. Wendell of the Harvard Club has given the Princeton Club a fine life-size photograph of a tiger.

THE CHINESE FAIR OPENS.

Grand Central Palace Invaded by Celestials and Incense.

The sound of the tom-tom and the smell of incense invaded a part of the Grand Central Palace yesterday evening, the occasion being what is said to be the only Chinese fair ever held. The floor of the building given over to this entertainment was a dazzling sight yesterday. Orientals in their native garb radiated in booths strung with quaint bric-à-brac and laden with an infinite variety of packages of tea, while Caucasians and Celestials dressed in the clothes of the American man wandered about among the varied attractions and paused admiringly before a joss house or an opium layout.

The fair will last through June 10, being open on week-days from 1:30 to 10:30 P. M., and on Monday evening, which will be Dewey night, the Chinese naval heroes who fought under Dewey are expected to come on from Philadelphia and make merry with their countrymen. Postmaster Van Cott had the honor of opening the fair last night. A. S. Williams, who is managing the organization, introduced him as one of the best Postmasters the city ever had, and a true friend of the Chinese, who speak of him in enthusiastic terms. Mr. Van Cott spoke in a low voice, with his hands thrust down into his trousers pockets, and with an evident determination to do his duty written on his countenance. Mr. Van Cott paid a tribute to Chinese valor as illustrated in their service under Dewey. "I hope," said he, "that the time will soon come when the Chinese will be admitted into this country on an equal footing with the people of other nations."

An American orchestra followed Mr. Van Cott, and later a Chinese orchestra held sway, and the walls echoed to the strange melody of beating gongs. There is a Chinese theatre where Celestial actors render dramatic themes nightly in their own tongue. An opium layout and a fantan layout in charge of an evident adept add to the attractions of the entertainment.

OLD BROOKLYNITES CELEBRATE.

Give a Silver Spoon to the Infant Son of a Member.

At a regular meeting of the Society of Old Brooklynites, in the Brooklyn Hall of Records last night, the eight-month-old son of Thomas B. Jones, who is sixty years old and lives at 484 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was made the recipient of a solid silver spoon, which Dr. James L. Watson, an ex-President of the society, presented on behalf of its members. The spoon was given to the society in 1891 by a local firm of jewelers, and was at that time offered as a prize to the first member of the society who should have a male child.

The offer was regarded in the light of a joke, although at each succeeding annual meeting the President has called for a claimant. At the last annual meeting, however, which was held about a month ago, Mr. Jones, whose son was born last October, claimed the spoon, and he was requested to bring the child to the next regular meeting.

After the ceremony of presentation was concluded it was voted that a silver cup should be presented to the next member who should have a male child, and it was further provided by means of an amendment that in the event of twins the prize should consist of two cups.

The City's New Fire Limits.

The Building Code Commission, which is preparing a new code, the final draft of which will be presented to the Municipal Assembly soon, is now engaged in fixing the fire limits of the various boroughs. The officials of the Fire Department have recently sent in suggestions regarding these limits, but numerous changes are contemplated. William J. Fryer of the commission said last evening that the fire limit question probably would be disposed of within a week.

The Rev. W. H. Hudnut Accepts a Call.

The Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted the call of a Presbyterian church at Youngstown, Ohio, to become its co-pastor. The Rev. Mr. Hudnut will resign the pastorate of Grace Church on Sunday morning, to take effect July 1. Mr. Hudnut's action is said to be the outcome of the refusal of Grace Church to erect a new building on its property.

School's Forty-third Anniversary.

CONCORD, N. H., June 1.—The exercises commemorative of the forty-third anniversary of St. Paul's School were held to-day in the school chapel. The address was delivered by Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington. Bishop Potter of New York and Bishop Niles of New Hampshire assisted in the services.

Hessian Fly Near Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 1.—Owing to the work of the Hessian fly, a large amount of wheat has been destroyed in this vicinity, which is quite a wheat-growing section. Within a week, it is thought, the entire crop will have been laid waste. The Hessian fly is one of the worst wheat-destroying insects known. The farmers will suffer considerable as a result of the ravages of this insect.

Alvah Trowbridge's New Office.

Alvah Trowbridge assumed yesterday the Presidency of the North American Trust Company. He was the recipient of many congratulations. He attended a meeting of the Directors, but no action was taken on the resignations of Vice Presidents Jarvis and Conklin

PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERY CASES.

Several Defendants Waive Preliminary Hearings and Give Bail to Answer the Charges Against Them.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 1.—Ex-Senator John J. Coyle and Michael J. Costello of Philadelphia, against whom information has been made for conspiracy to bribe in connection with the passage of the McCarrell Jury bill and the Senatorial contest in the last Legislature, to-night entered bail in $800 each and waived a hearing. The Commonwealth Trust Company furnished their bond. Mr. Coyle also gave bail on the charge of corrupt solicitation. The local attorneys for the other defendants in the bribery cases have advised them to furnish bail at their homes, and waive a hearing for court.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 1.—Congressman M. K. Kulp was arrested here this evening on the charges of having attempted to bribe Representative Brown of Union County to vote in the interest of Quay for re-election as United States Senator, and for alleged perfury while testifying before the Legislative investigating committee. Mr. Kulp waived a hearing and entered $800 bail for appearance at court.

BOYERTOWN, Penn., June 1.—Representative Chad B. Spatz of this county, for whom warrants of arrest have been issued, charging him with having offered Representatives Hill and Miller of Northampton County a bribe to sign a paper pledging their votes to George A. Jenks, the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator, to-day appeared before a Justice of Peace and waived a hearing. He was held in $800 bail. Mr. Spatz surrendered himself on the advice of counsel.

HOT WEATHER AND MOSQUITOES

Both Combined to Make New Yorkers Uncomfortable Yesterday—Record Not Broken, However.

Straw hats, hot weather talk, and the appearance of the mosquito all combined to make yesterday a June 1 conforming to all requirements. The hats and the talk were everywhere during the day, while late advices from the upper parts of the city were that the disturbers of nocturnal peace had arrived in force and for good.

The weather man was inconsolable because, while trying to make everybody as uncomfortable as possible, he had not broken the record. The mercury climbed up to 84 at 3 P. M., which was three degrees lower than it had reached at the same hour last Sunday.

Even the humidity, which usually assists so ably in the cellar-wilting process when the temperature is not equal to the task, did not make a particularly good showing, ranging as low as 58 per cent. and never above 76 per cent.

But statistics do not make a cool day, and for one of the first of the season yesterday did quite well in contributing to the general discomfort. A well-developed thunder shower was scheduled to arrive early in the evening, but in some way went astray or decided to favor some hotter place than New York. A light breeze made things a little more comfortable after 6 o'clock.

The misery-loves-company individual found considerable relief in standing in a shady doorway and watching the policemen mop their brows as they trudged along up Broadway. In addition to the prostrations reported in the parade Louis Bernard, fifty years old, of 11 Delancey Street, was overcome at 5 Bowery and removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

DANISH STEAMER GOES ASHORE.

Wrecked Off Newfoundland, Crew Escaping with Difficulty.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 1.—The Danish steamer Orion, Capt. Callesen, from New York May 27 for Copenhagen, carrying a general cargo of flour, pork, poultry, and grain, with a crew of forty-five men, besides twenty shipwrecked seamen going as passengers by her, went ashore this morning at daybreak at Fresh Water Point, seven miles west of Cape Raye, and became a total wreck.

A dense fog was prevailing at the time, and the ship struck while going at full speed, crushing in her fore compartment and tearing out her bottom.

The crew and passengers escaped with great difficulty, but without serious injury, being hoisted up the cliff by coast fishermen. The Orion lies filled with water to her second cargo. What is above water is likely to be saved.

THE RACE FOR SPEAKER.

Gen. Henderson, Congressman Payne Says, Is

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THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

We hope the American Philfilipinists will have the candor to read Gen. OTIS's report upon the train of events which led up to the outbreak of hostilities between our troops and the insurgent Filipinos. They have pretty generally believed, or said, that Gen. OTIS's men were the aggressors and were responsible for the beginning of the trouble. If they still believe, or say, after reading the General's report, that we were the aggressors, that fact will be evidence that their partiality and favor for the Filipinos are so great that they refuse to accept the testimony of an American officer against them.

The truth is now made clear by this official report. It is shown that the patience and forbearance of our men under insult and indignity were remarkable. Gen. OTIS was as considerate of AGUINALDO as one would be of a froward child. Our kindness and indulgence were thrown away, for it is now made plain that AGUINALDO was resolved to be content with nothing short of the recognition of his Malolos Government, and failing that he determined to drive our forces out of Manila.

Gen. OTIS went to the full extent of his powers in consenting to send Commissioners to confer with Commissioners appointed by AGUINALDO as chief of the insurgents in the hope of reaching an understanding that would avert the threatened trouble. Certainly no one but a rabid anti-imperialist can withhold from Gen. OTIS the simple justice of admitting that his letter of Jan. 9 to AGUINALDO is most kind considerate, and mollifying. We quote one passage which establishes impregnably the right and justice of our position toward the natives who were even then insolent and provocative in their behavior:

"The Filipinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am, under the strict orders of the President of the United States, to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendly attitude of the revolutionary troops and many of the citizens of Manila, conclude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the comprehension of unprejudiced and reflecting minds that the welfare and happiness of the Filipino people depend upon the friendly protection of the United States. The hand of Spain was forced, and she has acknowledged before the world that all her claimed rights in this country have departed by due process of law. This acknowledgment, with the conditions which accompany it, awaits ratification by the Senate of the United States, and the action of its Congress must also be secured before the Executive of that Government can proclaim a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States, expressed through its representatives in Congress. For that action the Filipino people should wait, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations.

"I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Filipino people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it, and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise."

That is not the letter of a warrior seeking cause of quarrel. Contrast its tone with the spirit shown by the insurgents:

"During the latter part of January the insurgents along their established lines and within the city exhibited increased aggressiveness, assuming a defiant attitude, so much so that our troops were gathered well in hand to meet any demonstrations which might be attempted. Insurgent armed parties entered far within our lines and defied our troops to resist their approaches. To arrest these proceedings, our officers and citizens of Manila connected with the insurgent Government were sent to insurgent general officers at various places along their lines to request that they keep their men in check, which the latter invariably promised to do, paying, however, little heed to their promises."

Even when five men belonging to the Engineer Corps were arrested while engaged in making surveys for the map of Manila, Gen. OTIS made no such display of resentment and authority as the outrage would have justified. He merely sent to AGUINALDO "to make inquiry and request your action in this matter." The men were released, but on the evening of that day an insurgent approached one of our outposts, which Gen. OTIS says was at least 150 yards within the American lines, and refusing to halt or answer the challenge, the sentry discharged his piece. The insurgent troops at once opened fire on our men. It is the opinion of Gen. OTIS that the insurgents had deliberately manoeuvred to draw the sentry's fire in order to make it appear that we committed the first hostile act. The zeal of their men precipitated the crisis, but they would not have delayed long, for "it was their object to force an issue before the American troops then en route could arrive at Manila."

The military power could hardly have been used with greater forbearance than was shown by Gen. OTIS. We think it must be admitted, also, that in directing the acts of Gen. OTIS, the President employed the civil power wisely and humanely in the interests of peace. It is very easy to say that Mr. MCKINLEY ought to have strained every point to avoid war. But what was the situation? At the conferences of the joint commission the insurgent Commissioners "presented as the desire of the insurgents absolute independence under the protection of the United States, but the nature and scope of the protection wished for they could not explain, and the conferences resulted in failure." Only the rash and perfectly heedless critics of the President will pretend that he ought to have recognized the independence of the insurgents at the outset. Yet that was the indispensable first step they demanded. They were not fit for independence even under our protectorate. We should have increased our responsibilities in the East by an altogether unknown quantity had we granted their request. That step taken then would have been immensely difficult to retrace after it had proved to be a misstep. Besides, Congress alone can determine the political status and future of the Filipinos, and Congress was not last Winter in possession of information enough for intelligent action.

Costly and distressing as have been the results of the outbreak, we do not think the candid observer will find grounds for censure of either the President or Gen. OTIS. They both earnestly and conscientiously sought peace. So far as now appears, the war that ensued could not have been avoided by us except at the risk of greater evils.

MR. GAGE'S APOLOGY.

Secretary GAGE has taken a good many burdens on his shoulders since he entered the service of the public in the Treasury Department, some of which have seemed to his friends outside of politics to be worse than gratuitous. He began by consenting to appointments in New Orleans that were denounced as shameful by the best Republicans in Louisiana, and were explained only as the fulfillment of corrupt ante-convention bargains. Between these and the recent changes in the Board of Appraisers in this city—changes made on the same principle as that professed by Mr. CROKER in his judicial nominations and not a whit more decent than the worst of these—there has been a long series of sacrifices of official propriety and compromises of the standard of honor accepted in private life that must have sorely tried the Secretary. We do not at all pretend to understand the grounds on which he has felt it to be his duty to take part in affairs that as an upright business man he could hardly regard with patience. Possibly he may have thought that if he should throw up his place in disgust, Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. HANNA would only get some one even more pliable than he, and that by remaining he could do some good to offset the evil to which he is forced to consent.

But if this is the explanation of Mr. GAGE's presumably reluctant assent to the very shady policy of his superior in the matter of appointments, it cannot be accepted as the excuse for his apology for the recent sweeping curtailment of the merit system by the President. He declares that as far as his department is concerned, he asked for the curtailment. Why? Because he thought that the efficiency and purity of the service would be promoted? Because better men could be got without the application of competitive tests? Because the records show that the men appointed under the rules have in a single instance been shown to be incompetent or dishonest? Not at all. He does not pretend that any of these things influenced him, and he could not, for he is too honest to base his action on misrepresentation of facts. The whole history of his department proves that in every branch the men who have come in on their merits solely under the tests of competition are more energetic, capable, efficient, and faithful than those appointed at discretion.

All that Mr. GAGE can say for the change is that the law is doubtful in the case of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and that it is not "just" that a Collector should not have the selection of men for whom he is financially responsible. Yet every deputy has to give an ample bond; there is no instance of a Collector losing money by a bonded deputy; and the records of the bureau show that the men appointed on merit have been far more careful and vigilant than those who were chosen under the old system. Surely Mr. GAGE is not so innocent as to believe that the appointments outside of the rules are really made at the discretion of the Collector and not in accordance with the dictates of the politicians. He knew better than that when he was a simple civil service reformer in Chicago, and he must have learned a good deal since.

It is all bad business. Even Mr. GAGE dares not pretend that the President's order was made for the improvement of the service. If he does not believe that it was made to please the politicians and to aid WILLIAM MCKINLEY in manipulating next year's conventions, he is blind to evidence that is exceedingly strong. We can understand such a policy from Mr. MCKINLEY. We cannot understand why Mr. GAGE, instead of apologizing for it, does not expose and denounce it.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

The plan of a court of arbitration which our Commissioners have submitted at The Hague represents an immensely long stride upon the road of civilization and progress. It is creditable to this Nation that it has offered to the world so humane and reasonable a way of settling troubles that in the past have customarily been settled by the brutalities and wastes of war. It is a matter of pride that our plan has found such favor.

The two great virtues of the American plan are these: It proposes that differences of every kind whatsoever shall be submitted to the court, and it proposes that in offering to submit its case a nation shall agree to accept the award.

When the subject of arbitration was before the Pan-American Congress, several Central and South American nations declared that they could not submit questions involving the national honor or the alienation of territory. That reservation destroys the value of arbitration. If nations are to arbitrate in the hope of averting the curse of war it is manifest that they ought to arbitrate the matters they are most inclined to fight about.

Of course the American plan assumes human perfectibility. Perhaps the assumption is a trifle premature. Resort to the court cannot be made compulsory. If the war spirit should be aroused again between France and Germany we fear it would be difficult to persuade the French to use the court. In the situation that existed between the United States and Spain on the first day of April, 1898, the most urgent persuasions of other powers might have failed to get the case before the arbitrators. Even if we had consented to let the Maine go in, would Spain have permitted the question of her quitting this hemisphere to go to arbitration?

Nevertheless, an agreement on the part of nine or more leading powers to set up and maintain a court of arbitration would be a large gain for the cause of peace. Some wars would be avoided, and the avoidance of even one would be a salutary triumph for the principle.

MR. CORWINE ON PUERTO RICO.

The salvation of the trade of the United States from the stifling effect of high tariffs has been the fact that within the Union trade was absolutely free. Apparently the Administration is determined that our new possession in the Antilles, Puerto Rico, shall suffer all the evils of protection with none of the relief to be got from trade with the United States. It enforces a tariff against imports from the United States and enforces a tariff in our ports against exports from Puerto Rico.

No wonder that Mr. WILLIAM R. CORWINE of the Merchants' Association should report that in this double bondage the trade of the poor little island is being strangled. Under the rule of Spain, Puerto Rico had at least practically free trade with the mother country and its colonies, which took its tobacco, its coffee, and some of its sugar, and paid for them in goods lightly taxed or untaxed. The Administration, pending action by Congress, has the power to fix the conditions of trade. It began by the preposterous rule that all ocean trade should be treated as American coasting trade—that is, should be confined to American vessels. As there were no American vessels, this was equivalent to forbidding all trade, and the ridiculous order was rescinded amid the general laughter and contempt of the business world. But the tariff conditions remain oppressive and ludicrous.

It is high time that the Administration should decide that Puerto Rico, being now an integral part of the territory of the United States, should enjoy as nearly complete freedom of commerce as the exigencies of the revenue will permit. And so far as revenue is concerned, much more can be got from a moderate tax on property if trade is free than from a tax on trade so heavy as to suffocate it. Indeed, the United States could better afford to pay all the expenses of a good local government, prudently and honestly managed, than to destroy business by our repressive tariff rates.

A FEW PERSISTENT UNBELIEVERS.

None are so blind as those who will not see. Even to this day there are persons at large and having access to pens, ink, and paper who will have it that the Maine was blown up by an explosion of her own magazine.

We are very sorry to see that our good friend Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH of Toronto is one of the unconvinced. In his recent article in The Contemporary Review, in treating of the causes that led to the war with Spain, he expresses an opinion which it seems to us no man can hold unless he has deliberately resolved that his mind shall be unaffected by the evidence of facts and the testimony of experts:

"But what fired the popular heart was the destruction of the Maine, which, in all probability, was accidental, being caused by the ignition of coal in the bunkers, of which there have since been three cases in American vessels, while there was not a shadow of ground for imputing it to the Spanish Government."

It will be remembered that the examination of the wreck of the Maine by the board of inquiry revealed the fact that her keel had been blown upward through the vessel and that the plates of her hull had been blown inward. Prof. SMITH is willing to believe that "in all probability" these effects were produced by an internal explosion.

In the very remarkable series of articles which The Century Magazine published in its issue for May, presenting the story of the Santiago fight as told by the Captains of the American vessels, there are two references to the fate of the Maine. One occurs in the narrative of Capt. COOK of the Brooklyn, which we here quote:

"We were now steaming for Santiago. Just as we were abeam of the burning wreck of the Viscaya, and at about three-quarters of a mile from her, the forward magazine of the wreck blew up, throwing a column of fire and debris high in the air, from which fiery serpents of variegated colors flew in all directions. It was a terrible explosion, but it did not lift her keel or blow her plates inboard."

The other reference to the Maine is found in the article written by Capt. CHADWICK of the New York, which we also reproduce:

"It is a curious coincidence that three members of the Maine inquiry board were present at Santiago to receive thus dramatically, in the condition of the Spanish wrecks, positive confirmation of their conclusions about the manner of the destruction of the Maine."

It is no doubt terribly hard for a man of strong opinions to shut his mind against prejudice and keep it always open for a candid examination of facts. But it is quite impossible for even the most gifted man to influence very much the moral judgments of the people without candor and open-mindedness. If he shows prejudice they get to distrust him and cease to attend to him.

THE BICYCLE POLICE.

It is reported that twenty-five men are to be added to the bicycle police in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The force is too small, and even a larger increase than this is needed—three times as many could be used to advantage.

But if the new men are to be chosen and disciplined according to the methods now prevailing, especially in Manhattan, they will be of very little use. There is nothing in which the demoralization of the police force by the intrusion of politics is more plainly and sadly shown than in the steady decline of the bicycle squad. When it was first established under the immediate direction of Commissioner ANDREWS, now Adjutant General, the severest and most intelligent tests were steadily applied, not only for the original detail, but for continuance on the squad. Every man had to be, and to continue to be, an expert rider, active, fearless, and faithful. An appointment was regarded firstly, not as a "soft snap," but as an honor, because it was a recognition of special qualities, of which the possessor had a right to be proud.

The "pull" has changed this almost altogether. The force has been much altered; and more even in character than in personnel. And the worst of it is that the Commissioners seem neither to know nor to care.

The arrest of Lieut. Col. the Marquis DU PATY DE CLAM is a highly significant incident in the Dreyfus affair. It is a purely military arrest; the charge is that of procuring and aiding in the forgery of documents connected with the administration of the army, and the prisoner is confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, where the hapless Capt. DREYFUS was taken after his arrest. If not the first, this is by far the most important, step taken really to vindicate the "honor of the army" by the punishment of those who have betrayed the army and made it seem responsible for horrible injustice and revolting crime.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As several of our delegates to the Peace Convention are the occupants—when at home—of lofty positions in the educational world we can see no appreciable unfairness in subjecting the documents which they produce or which pass through their hands to a minuteness of criticism that otherwise might savor of incongruous pettiness. Surely when college Presidents make excursions into the domains of statesmanship and diplomacy it behooves them not only to attain to general clarity of expression, but to use words and construct phrases and sentences with elegance and care. But examine the resolution with which our representatives prefaced their arbitration scheme. It begins by proclaiming the intention "to aid in the prevention of armed conflicts by pacific means." That, if uttered in ordinary conversation, or even if written by a humble and more or less irresponsible paragrapher, would have done well enough perhaps, but as English submitted to the scrutiny of the nations it is grotesquely bad. We will not pretend inability to understand what the delegates meant, but why didn't they put "by pacific means" where it belongs and so make meaning and saying correspond. Two lines further along in the resolution appears "assembled together"—permissible tautology, no doubt, but tautology nevertheless, and therefore open to just objection. Two lines below "assembled together" appears something really vicious—to wit, "negotiations for the adoption of a general treaty having for its object the following plan." A treaty which had for its object a plan, instead of the adoption and execution of a plan, would be a rather poor thing. Several American colleges, and they not the least famous, have been charged with neglecting the study of the English language and with graduating large numbers of students who are either ignorant of or unversed in that language's niceties and resources. The accusations have been denied and admitted. The facts in the case, and a side light on their explanation, are to be derived from the appearance of slipshod writing in an instrument of such grave moment as the one from which we have quoted.

—Owing, doubtless, to the complexity of emotion that underlies the observance of Memorial Day, there is a divergence of opinion as to whether demonstrations of joy or of sorrow are the more congruous with this anniversary—whether the participants in the exercises of the day should emphasize the heroism of their dead or the death of their heroes. That there is misapprehension even as to the official, Governmental view of the case is made very plain by a letter in which a correspondent of The Sun tries to tell what that view is. He first complains at the number of half-masted flags that appeared in this city on Tuesday, and then says: "An order from the Secretary of War prescribes that the flag should be displayed at full mast. We are honoring the dead who died that the Nation might live, not mourning them." That is right as to the existence of an order and half right as to what the order is. As right has no degree, half right is wholly wrong. The order in question was issued April 12, 1897, and is to the effect that on Memorial Day the National flag should be hoisted at half mast and a dirge be played, as signs of mourning for the dead, but at noon the flags should be raised to the top of the mast, as a sign of honor for the dead, and there remain until sunset. This is a fairly successful compromise with the difficulties of the situation, and the rule thus laid down might well be followed by those to whom the authority of the Secretary of War does not extend. With the passing away of the generation that has a personal memory of the civil war, the sadness of the anniversary is disappearing, but we now have a new class of veterans to take up the decoration of soldier graves as a pious duty. In an address delivered at Portland, Me., this week, Gen. CHARLES PORTER MATTOCKS made eloquent reference to this circumstance. "Many of us, my comrades," he said, "will soon be too feeble to 'keep the touch of elbows' in the street parades. The sad and solemn duties you have performed for more than thirty years must be transferred to other hands. We whose eyes are now looking toward the setting sun are quite willing to leave the memories of the soldiers of 1861 in the hands of the soldiers of 1898, nor do we believe that the American people will forget the sacrifices which the soldiers of both these wars willingly incurred."

—According to rumors from Hongkong which are published in San Francisco, Lieut. HOBSON is now expiating the lack of discretion with which he was charged while on his way to the Pacific Coast. The stories of his kisses reached the Far East before him, it seems, and, unless the San Franciscan authority is mistaken, the American officers there, from Admiral DEWEY down, have not only accepted the stories as true, but they have taken much pains to show their disapproval of indiscriminate osculation. Of the Admiral it is said that, instead of summoning Lieut. HOBSON to Manila, he kept the young man at Hongkong, nominally to look after the reconstruction of the Spanish cruisers, and really to avoid a closer acquaintance with him. Further, it is declared that the Lieutenant has been coldly treated by all the American naval men who have visited Hongkong since he arrived there, and that one party of officers deliberately and obviously avoided meeting him. Their conduct is said to have caused a lot of gossip in the city, some observers crediting it to jealousy and others to honest disapproval of HOBSON's escapades. Whichever it was, the officers "avoided HOBSON to such an extent as to take apartments at a hotel some distance from the regular rendezvous of all naval officers, because HOBSON had already taken quarters at the latter place." The yarn ends thus: "The conduct of his comrades does not, from all accounts, seem to worry HOBSON in the least. He finds no difficulty in taking a prominent part in the social life of Hongkong, and is gaining many favors beyond the reach of his less prominent comrades." All this is interesting enough, in its way, but we should be extremely sorry to believe that there is a word of truth in it.

—Proof in large quantities will be required to convince the average American that Gen. BROOKE has acted wisely in making a civil ceremony essential to the legality of a Cuban marriage. His excuse for doing it, doubtless, is that he thus continues in force a system with which the island has had experience since 1870, but the value of the excuse is far from enormous. Gen. BROOKE—or those of whom he is the mouthpiece—has not hesitated to prescribe other insular customs that were discordant with our notions, and he has done it in cases where the resulting dissatisfaction was not negligible because of the importance of the reforms effected. Smoking in street cars, public appearances with nether shirts exposed to view, and even cockfights are not matters of vital import to Cuba's destiny. At any rate they are things that could have waited with safety for some more convenient season. Marriage laws are different. The existing system was bad in that in practice, though not in law, it made two payments compulsory—one to the State on pain of temporal penalties and one to the Church under threat of trouble in the future. The result was failure in innumerable cases to marry at all. By continuing the compulsion with respect to the civil ceremony, both of them are in effect perpetuated. The proper course would have been to let a declaration of intent before witnesses have the same effect that it has in this country, to make marriage easy as well as cheap, and to let everybody who wanted to be decent and respectable to choose the method under as few restrictions as possible.

WILL NOT SUPPORT MR. MCKINLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial on May 25 you refer to the "Anti-Imperialist League," and ask "Is it growing?" I am a constant reader of THE TIMES—not a Bryanite, not in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and have been a supporter of the Administration up to the time of the signing of the protocol.

I know of at least twenty-five of my personal friends who can say the same, who are about equally divided between the two political parties, and none of us will under any circumstances support Mr. McKinley again because of his Philippine policy, or any other candidate for President who favors it. This is a small number, but if you who favor "imperialism" or "expansion" by force could know how many are leaving your support you would not have asked that question.

You say, "If Mark Hanna, Thomas C. Platt, William McKinley, and others like them should authorize the use of their names by the league, &c., then, indeed, we should know for sure how this country felt, for these men not only attentively study but promptly heed public opinion." This statement seems so curious that your readers feel that you are treating this important question too lightly.

Could any one ever accuse Mark Hanna of heeding public opinion, except to see where the dollars were for himself? Will you not agree with me that Mr. Platt is for anything that will result in carrying a few more express packages—and the power to himself to fill a few more offices? Your paper has reported him as saying, "So long as commerce is benefited I am in favor of expansion," and there is little doubt that he has no higher motive.

William McKinley said at the outbreak of the Spanish war, "This is a war for humanity—a war for conquest would be a crime," and yet, as soon as he could, he began a war for conquest. It will not do to say this war is for peace, for during all the discussion on the treaty and increase of the army during the last session of Congress he would answer no questions as to policy, and his supporters claimed that it would take 50,000 men to handle the Philippines.

There can be no doubt that he fully intended to subdue those people at any cost and try and make himself a war President and open the way for speculation for his friends. To our officers in the Philippines, to our commission at Paris, to our Administration at Washington, the Filipinos plead for their independence. We knew their desire, and the whole Administration turned a deaf ear to them. They had been fighting for their liberty long before McKinley thought of the war for Cuba, and no President of the United States has ever so debased himself politically before.

It would indeed be strange if such men as you mention, utterly void of Christian feeling and sympathy, should be held up as patterns for those who would not murder a liberty-loving people thousands of miles from our shore, who never did us an injury, and, more than this, would not have by deception forced our volunteers into such an ignoble war, when they had started for a noble purpose. Why has the President been so long in giving the volunteers an opportunity to return?

If you will kindly print this article you will greatly oblige many readers, and an editorial on the subject what the present policy should have been may enlighten them. Why should not the Filipinos have the same hope of liberty that the Cubans have?

You will find that unless you can give better reasons than we have yet heard the people will not march for McKinley and brutal war as they did for "sound money." War for conquest would be a crime" is all that will be needed to defeat him, and it will not be kept out of the campaign, as you suggest in your editorial of May 30.

CLARENCE WARREN.

New York, May 30, 1899.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page yesterday, speaking of the changes in the marriage laws of Cuba and Puerto Rico, you say: "A system that practically abolished marriage of any sort for a large portion of the population can hardly stand comparison with one which, whatever its faults, does encourage and make cheap and easy the regularization of all unions. * * * Hitherto those fees (church fees) were very large, enormous, considering the resources of the islands." Many of your readers who look to you for "light" ever since The Sun turned its back on the Democratic Party would like to hear something more definite on this point. It is useless to refute sweeping assertions unless by sweeping denials. Now, Mr. Editor, give us facts. What was the ecclesiastical system in vogue in Cuba and Puerto Rico that practically abolished marriage of any sort for a large portion of the people? What were the enormous fees demanded? or, in other words, how much were the parties obliged to pay in order to get married?

Christ has said to His Apostles, "Freely you have received, freely give," and although a present to the officiating clergyman be a long-established custom, yet I scarcely believe that Catholic Spain would tolerate for an instant in her colonies a custom that would force thousands of her people into lives of sin. You will meet an occasional money-grabbing priest even in these United States who will refuse absolutely to marry parties who come to him unless they plank down $10 before the ceremony, but fortunately such Judases are very rare. If you can give us facts and figures in regard to the practical abolition of marriage among a large portion of the peoples referred to, we shall endeavor to find out the explanation of those facts.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, May 22, 1899.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contention of the Controller that the decoration of the Hall of Records be delegated to the supervision of the Art Commission, highly commendable in spirit, is still not well considered.

The Art Commission has no suche power under the charter, and it will be seen by Mr. Coler that if it were empowered to select artists, the judgment of their work would be embarrassing, if not provocative of undue leniency.

The old custom of submitting competitive work without name carries wisdom engendered by experience of fallible humanity.

I think the best results may be attained by leaving all this to the architect, who, as he is to be held responsible, should be left to unify his own conception, and the Art Commission may be trusted to maintain in its component parts a high standard.

We have in the "decoration" of the Congressional Library a warning against the delegation of authority to bodies not competent to make reasonable use of it, and we may be thankful if we escape another such humiliation in the new building for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Fine Arts Federation, composed of three delegates each from eleven art societies, is required under the charter to present a list "of not less than three times the number," from which the Mayor shall appoint an architect, a painter, a sculptor, and three laymen, who, together with the Presidents of the Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Mayor, ex-officio, constitute the Art Commission, to whom all works of art intended for the city shall be submitted for final judgment.

This commission, it will be seen, represents in six of its members, through the eleven societies, about every artist of demonstrated ability in the United States—through the Mayor, the citizens of New York in general, and through their Presidents three great institutions for and of enlightenment.

This seems a wisely formed commission with proper limitations of power and well-adjusted checks and balances, without which power may not be safely delegated; and we may reasonably expect of it comparatively enlightened and righteous judgments.

The community in general, and artists in particular, will have cause in the future, no doubt, to be thankful for the projection of this commission for its protection of the city from the "unsightly," and certain organizations of artists from foolish pretensions which subject us to ridicule.

I feel myself under an obligation to Mr. Coler for his apparent appreciation of the gravity of this matter. An official so enlightened will not fail to see, I am confident, that Mr. Thomas should be left to carry his work, in his own way, to a unit of expression, and to feel that his hands will be upheld by the artists and the people of the city, through our Art Commission.

WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN.

New York, May 27, 1899.

NAMES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to suggest, through your superior paper, that the schools of a cosmopolitan city like New York be named after great American soldiers, sailors, and authors. In doing away with the school numbers one would feel a greater interest in saying he attended the "Washington Grammar School," or the "Dewey Grammar School." The school number stands for nothing, and means less; while a change as suggested would create a greater pride in the school named after a great American, and keep before the schoolboys and schoolgirls great examples for them to follow. The flag which floats over every school house is the inspiring symbol for our youths to emulate, while the school name over the doorway would ever keep before the pupils the names of great leaders in American thought and action. President Little of the Board of Education has already said he would give the subject due consideration; in the meantime let us hear from the teachers and pupils as to naming our schools after great Americans, and see if we can do away with the present system of numbering our school houses. Why, even flat houses and hotels are given names instead of being known by numbers. I do not doubt that the School Board would acquiesce in making the change suggested if the teachers and pupils would make their desire known through your popular journal, THE TIMES.

H. R. OSTROM.

DR. BRIGGS AND CAPT. DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Irish layman wishes to say a few words in your valuable paper on the following subjects: "The Rev. Charles Briggs" and "Dreyfus." The one a Christian and the other a Hebrew. The one persecuted by his own Church for years; the other wronged and persecuted almost to death by his own Government which he would willingly die to defend. Both cases are equally bitter to endure. Not since the days of the cruel Spanish Inquisition has any Christian suffered such persecution as Dr. Briggs. He has now joined a church where truth and liberty abide. In old England he will meet at every step the goodness and civilizing influences of the noble Anglican Church, where God is worshipped in the beauty of holiness. Since the days of Moses and Joshua no other association could show such progress from a religious standpoint.

As a scholar and preacher, old England will give him a kind welcome. I hope he will pity and forget this council or club of high priests and Pharisees who so strongly objected to his ordination.

In almost 2,000 years we find these high priests and Pharisees, have made no spiritual improvement. They opposed to the uttermost the mission and teachings of Christ, its founder; those high churchmen have again and again tried to rob the Church of her honest name—Protestant Episcopal Church. We know as a fact that many of those men are a weakness to some of their flocks. And now, if those high priests are right, the noble martyrs, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and others, have died in vain.

O France, you cannot destroy the Hebrew race. God has preserved it, according to His premises, through the long ages, scattering its people as His witnesses among all the nations of the earth. They saw the destruction of Pharaoh and his kingdom, also of ancient Greece and Rome, and will likely see more, for God is mindful of His promises to their fathers, Abraham and his seed, forever.

THOMAS J. KAVANAGH.

No. 1,547 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

THE RUBRIC ON RESERVATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me a few words of comment on the article, "No Rubric Against Reservation," by "Churchman," in your issue of today. The rubric in question reads as follows, "and if any of the consecrated bread and wine remain after the communion, it shall not be carried out of the church; but the minister and other communicants shall, immediately after the blessing, reverently eat and drink the same." This rubric, "Churchman" says, "has no reference to reservation, but is directed against the sacrilegious use of the consecrated elements by removing them from the church."

Permit me to point out that if irreverence of profane handling had alone been aimed at, that object would have been most effectively secured by ordering reservation in a tabernacle on the altar. The reason why such reservation was forbidden (as it most clearly is) was to preserve from the irreverence of superstitious use, just as the irreverence of profane use was forbidden by the command not to take the consecrated elements out of the church.

The superstitious use (which had been in vogue) is indicated in the last clause of the twenty-eighth article: "The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped." And also in the last clause of the twenty-fifth article, "the sacraments were not ordained of Christ to be gazed upon, or to be carried about, but that we should duly use them."

In regard to the decree of the Council of Nicea concerning the administration of the sacrament to dying persons, the English and American Churches have made ample provision for carrying it out by supplying a short office for "the communion of the sick," in which the sick person participates as well as in the mere reception of the elements consecrated elsewhere and by the appended rubric by which the minister is directed to assure a penitent and believing person prevented from communicating that "he doth eat and drink the Body and Blood of our Saviour Christ profitably to his soul's health, although he do not receive the sacrament with his mouth."

In view of these facts and the distinct wording of the Rubric or Reservation, it is impossible to make the shall not of that rubric mean "may if you prefer"—or the mandatory shall to mean "need not." No wonder that the whole body of the Bishops of the English Church, recently met to consider the subject, unanimously declared that reservation was positively forbidden and was in no case to be allowed.

ARCHDEACON.

New York, May 30, 1899.

RITUALISM AND VESTMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why, in the name of all that is beautiful and sincere in Christianity, do not the people discontinue this perpetual "nagging" in the newspapers anent the Church, ritualism, vestments, &c.? Those to whom church ritualism, and vestments mean something real and vital cannot but be pained to see words with meanings so sacred to them used in such a profane and aggressive manner. They mean nothing to the other side, and they simply use the columns of the secular papers to show off their supposed knowledge and erudition, with the desire of controversy ever ready in mind, but not in deed and in word, not doing their Master's will, but their own. They cannot be true workers for the coming of Christ's kingdom; they are not "spiritually minded," and cannot, therefore, discern the meaning of gifts which God grants to the understanding of His own people, and by His people I mean such as work for peace, unity, and concord, in His Church. Nowhere in all the New Testament can your correspondent, "I. H. Bronson," find any teaching that would make for a religion such as his words would indicate to be his own, so utterly devoid are they of the catholic law of love.

"We dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves, but they measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise." Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, x. 12.

PAX.

New York, May 30, 1899.

Restoration of the Holy Sacrament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last time I would ask the privilege of a word in reply to "Churchman's" effort to prove that no rubric in the American Prayer Book forbids the restoration of the holy sacrament. "Churchman" refers to "a book" on the subject, which, not being the Book of Common Prayer, does not enter into the question. The words of the rubric are very plain: "The minister and the communicants shall immediately after the blessing reverently eat and drink the same." If the elements are eaten as ordered, how can they be reserved? I do not intend to prolong the discussion, but ask only space for these few words.

A CHURCHWOMAN.

New York, May 30, 1899.

"Luck of Eden Hall" a Translation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES you state that Sir Richard Musgrave, arriving on the Britannic to-morrow, is the possessor of a glass goblet known by the name of the "Luck of Eden Hall," which forms the subject of one of Longfellow's most exquisite and popular poems. Allow me to correct this item in telling you that Longfellow's poem is a translation and a version of the poem "Das Glück von Edenhall," by the famous German poet Johann Ludwig Uhland, (1787-1862,) and is merely adapted from it. I think that Longfellow would be the last to object that this fact always gets mentioned, as it means only doing justice to Uhland.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

New York, May 31, 1899.

Dirty Steps of St. Paul's Cathedral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The London Naval Record, as quoted in to-day's TIMES, criticises unfavorably the cleanliness and order of American naval vessels, as compared with the British. The statement may be correct; if so, it is without excuse on our part and does us no credit. As an offset, I may say that not many years ago I attended Sunday morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. I stood long enough on the steps and front platform while awaiting the opening of the doors to notice the disgracefully dirty and unkempt condition of the same. Had some Saturday night carousal been held there it could not have been worse. Fancy such a criticism as possible and applied to Trinity Church, New York!

G. P. K.

Cooperstown, N. Y., May 31, 1899.

A Tribute to Malachi Fallon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had the pleasure of knowing Malachi Fallon in 1844 when he kept the Ivy Green in Elm Street. I enlisted in the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, and went to California in 1846. In 1849 I was in San Francisco, where I met Malachi Fallon. Again he and Judge James went with me to Wood's Creek, afterward changed to Jamestown, in honor of the Judge. In all the time I had the pleasure of his acquaintance he was a most genial companion, never given to quarreling, and never carried a weapon, so far as I know. He was, in fact, the Prince of Good Fellows. Peace to his ashes.

JOHN H. WELSH.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Rich and Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The duty of the rich toward the poor is to make them contented with their lot; the duty of the poor to themselves is to be discontented with their lot. That the opposite is accomplished mostly accounts for many of our troubles.

ALFRED WALKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Prompt Agreement.

"Only a fool would argue with a woman!" he asserted angrily.

"Precisely!" she replied.—Chicago Post.

Profitable Scheme.

"How does that fellow Smith make a living? I never heard of his working."

"Has a scheme of his own. He is a cornet player. He makes a business of renting quarters in flats. The landlords invariably pay him a good round sum to get out."—Detroit Free Press.

One Exception.

"I am reduced from affluence to beggary!" he faltered.

In as few words as possible she broke their engagement.

"I wish to show," she observed haughtily, "that women, contrary to general report, do not necessarily care for things just because they are reduced!"—Detroit Journal.

Speechless.

"Is yonder building the deaf and dumb asylum?" asked the searcher after information.

"I think it must be a dumb asylum," replied the one who gives information with difficulty. "At all events, although I have lived near here for years, I have never heard it speak."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

LONGING.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

O to lie down on the fresh, green sward
Under the blossoming tree!
To hear the tinkle of distant bells
And the hum of the busy bee!

O to inhale the sweet perfume,
To hear the wild oriole's lay,
And O to be free from the tyranny
Of work for a blissful day!

O to be far from the smoke and the roar
That burden existence in town—
To blissfully lie 'neath the dome of the sky
And watch the pink petals come down!

And yet if I could lie down on the grass,
Out there, I will bet you a dollar
That a horrible bug or a worm of some kind
Would find its way under my collar.

MAJOR MARCHAND IN PARIS

African Explorer Received with Distinguished Honors.

BIG POPULAR DEMONSTRATION

Shouts of "Down with Panama" Cause the Arrest of a Number of Persons in the Throng.

PARIS, June 1.—The civil and military authorities and a big crowd of people went to the railroad station at Lyons at 1 o'clock this morning in order to welcome Major Marchand, the African explorer, on his way to Paris from Toulon, and a great concourse began assembling around the Paris depot of the Lyons-Paris Railroad at an early hour to-day. Members of the League of Patriots arrived in wagonettes decorated with garlands and flags.

A tremendous shout of "Vive Marchand!" announced the arrival of the explorer's train at 9:10 A. M. A victoria was sent by the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, to convey the Major to the Ministry of Marine, where a luncheon was given in his honor. The carriage was literally covered with flowers, and had a tri-color flag at each corner, while the coachman's whip was tied with tri-color ribbons.

Major Marchand and the representative of the Minister of Marine, Lieut. Darriens, entered the vehicle, which, on emerging from the railroad station, was greeted with storms of cheering. All present, with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers on the sidewalk, uncovered their heads as the explorer passed. The military men saluted in military fashion.

Delirious enthusiasm marked every step of Marchand's progress along the Boulevard Diderot to the Henri Quatre Bridge. On either step of the carriage stood a policeman, who kept the explorer's admirers from entering the vehicle. The procession, in which were several carriages conveying Marchand's non-commissioned comrades and officers sent to greet the explorer, proceeded along the quays to the Boulevard St. Germain, headed by a detachment of Horse Guards. There was frantic enthusiasm along the entire route. The crowds, in spite of the efforts of the police, broke into the procession, cut off Marchand's carriage from the others, and surrounded it, cheering and waving hats and sticks.

The procession arrived at the Place de la Concorde at a walking pace and stopped in front of the Ministry of Marine, where Marchand entered. The other carriages finally arrived with Capt. Baratier, Dr. Emily, Ensign Dye, and the other members of the expedition. The crowd noticed there was no flag hanging from the Ministry of Marine, and shouted for one, whereupon the occupants of a house opposite threw a flag to the crowd. The police, however, seized it and prevented the flag from being attached to the Ministry building after some hard scuffling.

The Minister of Marine and Major Marchand then appeared on the balcony, and the other members of the expedition followed, formed a group, and repeatedly bowed to the spectators, who acclaimed them until they were hoarse. The Place de la Concorde was black with people, and the houses on the Avenue de l'Opera, at the corner of which the Military Club is situated, and the adjacent streets were decorated with flags.

An enormous crowd gathered in front of the Military Club and cheered for the army. The interior of the club was decorated with flags and flowers. Squads of Municipal Guards, mounted and on foot, eventually cleared the Avenue de l'Opera and diverted all traffic from it. Marchand and his companions then lunched at the Ministry of Marine, a number of Generals and Admirals being among the guests.

After listening to congratulatory speeches, Major Marchand received from the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillain, a medal commemorative of the expedition. A delegation from the military newspapers then presented a sword of honor to the explorer, after which Major Marchand, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, drove to the Elysée Palace at 3 o'clock. The crowds along the route cheered the army, the Marine Minister, and Marchand. Immense throngs of people surrounded the palace, and shouts of "Down with Panama!" caused the arrest of a number of those who gave vent to their feelings in that manner.

After a tour of the other Ministries, Major Marchand reached the Military Club. The space in front of the building had been cleared by the police, and the explorer's arrival was the signal for an outburst of cheering. There were immense crowds in the neighboring streets, the windows were filled with spectators, and the roofs were covered with people. Major Marchand and Capt. Baratier appeared on the balcony of the club in response to cries, which were then redoubled.

M. Déroulède, who, with M. Marcel-Habert, was acquitted yesterday by the Assize Court of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, passed the Military Club this afternoon and ostentatiously saluted the officers standing on the balcony. The crowd then recognized M. Déroulède and acclaimed him.

The demonstrations continued until a late hour in the evening, the crowds parading and shouting the now familiar cries, and singing the "Marseillaise." A Royalist band, carrying a flag, was dispersed by the police, and an attempt to create a demonstration in favor of Déroulède was quickly drowned by cheers for Marchand and the army.

A dramatic scene occurred at the Military Club in the course of the evening. Major Marchand, in response to loud cheering, appeared upon the balcony with the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, and the Minister of War, M. Krantz, on either side of him, and shouted "Be united. Vive la France. Vive la Republique." The throngs went wild with excitement.

The Military Club's reception to the members of the mission was a very brilliant affair. Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, other officers of high rank, and the Ministers were present. Speeches were made by M. Lockroy and Gen. Zurlinden, who paid eloquent tributes to the work of the expedition. Major Marchand, after a brief expression of thanks, made a tour of the rooms, shaking hands with those present, while the band played martial music.

The Chamber of Deputies this evening adopted a resolution of thanks to Major Marchand for his services in Africa, and to Gen. Gallieni for his brilliant administration in Madagascar. The resolution was opposed by M. Albert Joseph Walter, Revolutionary Socialist, Deputy for St. Denis, who was vigorously hooted.

The demonstration in the Place de l'Opera was not surpassed by anything of the kind during the Boulanger agitation. Fully 30,000 people congregated there, and when the mail coach returned from Versailles and was obliged to run into the excited crowd, it had a narrow escape and was saluted with hostile cries. The people made an ugly rush for the vehicle, but the police executed two energetic charges and enabled the passengers to alight safely.

MARCHAND'S PLEA FOR HIS MEN

PARIS, June 1.—Marchand is here. There is great enthusiasm, but no noisy demonstrations. A few flags have been unfurled in his honor. Every one he sees is favorably impressed by him.

He arrived in Paris at 10 o'clock this morning and has been on the move ever since. He attended the State luncheon at the Ministry of Marine, where he received a gold medal and a sword of honor. The Nile was prominently symbolized, too, on the sword handle by a crocodile and a palm tree.

The company at luncheon was chiefly official. Many Admirals, Generals, and other naval and military commanders attended; and they were all in full-dress uniform. Marchand, as the chief guest, took Mme. Lockroy, the wife of the Marine Minister, into the banqueting room. The gracious and still most attractive daughter-in-law of Victor Hugo wore a heliotrope satin gown, shot with green. Her daughter, now Mme. Hugo-Charcot, was in a light blue flowered foulard, with a corsage of Venice guipure.

At luncheon Marchand pleaded with Mme. Lockroy for his Senegalese sharpshooters to have an opportunity to visit Paris. He told her that the prospect was their great incentive to exertion in the march across Africa. Whenever their courage flagged, Marchand cried to them, "Boys! Another strong effort to make sure of seeing Paris!" This electrified them. They are all now at Toulon; and he told Mme. Lockroy that he strongly felt his promise should be kept, and that their deep disappointment prevented him enjoying himself. Mme. Lockroy repeated what he said, talking across the table to her husband; and all the company sympathized with the explorer. It is now settled that his brave bracks are to come to Paris.

The set-out of the table at luncheon was original, charming, and poetic. The floral decorations were entirely of wild flowers, blue, red, and white. Mme. Lockroy thought Marchand and his companions would prefer, after their long sojourn in Africa, the flora of the French woods and fields to any other. Did they not also better symbolize a democratic army than cultivated flowers? Another consideration was that they are less staring. Wild oats and grasses lent grace to the floral harmony.

Marchand looks a hero after Victor Hugo's heart. He is silent, thoughtful, modest without bashfulness. He might almost be an American, so strong an impression does he give of unaffected stoicism and dauntless firmness. His face is deeply lined and careworn; but the sweetness of his countenance is indescribable. He seems gentleness itself when the lines relax into a smile.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

GERMAN ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

BERLIN, June 1.—It was learned this afternoon that the Reichstag to-day received, contrary to expectations, the anti-strike bill. Its provisions are now less stringent than the Emperor at first intended. The measure provides that whoever threatens to forcibly prevent persons from going to work will be sentenced to a maximum of a year's imprisonment. Where there are extenuating circumstances a fine of 1,000 marks will be imposed.

The same punishment will be meted out to those who threaten a boycott to compel employers or employes to desist from work, or who, during a lockout, try to force employers or employes to yield to their demands, or whoever threatens to maltreat or otherwise molest non-strikers. The bill is not likely to pass before the adjournment of the Reichstag, and it is not likely to pass at all in its present shape.

SUICIDE OF MISS D'ARCHE.

LONDON, June 1.—Miss Louisa D'Arche, not Miss O'Neil, as cabled yesterday, the Canadian nurse who shot herself with a pistol yesterday morning at the Hotel Metropole, died this morning. She was forty years of age, and resided at Yonkers, N. Y. Overstudy is said to have unbalanced her mind.

Miss D'Arche was formerly President of the New York Nursing Association. Her brother is editor of The Winnipeg Press. Miss O'Neil, her companion, came from New York to take her back, owing to the mental trouble from which Miss D'Arche was suffering.

The suicide of Miss D'Arche was evidently premeditated. She left a letter to the effect that her projected removal to New York, under the care of Mrs. T. U. G. Whitt and Miss O'Neil of New York City, preyed upon her mind.

Miss D'Arche left all the money she possessed—about $200—to a friend with whom she was residing in London.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 1.—So far as can be ascertained no one here knows Miss Louisa D'Arche, who shot herself in London yesterday, and who died there to-day. The cable advices say she claimed Yonkers as her home, but if she lived here no one seems to have known her. She may have lived at some boarding house.

THE TRANSVAAL DISPUTE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, June 1.—Among the most important points that President Paul Krüger of the Transvaal Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, will have to discuss at their conference here in regard to the demands of the Uitlanders will be the question of the dynamite monopoly under which the Uitlanders are groaning, and which the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has used his utmost endeavors to remedy. But a Blue Book on the subject, issued to-night, shows that matters in this connection have practically reached a deadlock.

The Blue Book opens with a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, dated Jan. 13, reviewing the whole question and protesting that the monopoly was inconsistent with the London Convention. To this the Transvaal Government replied, under date of March 9, controverting the arguments of Mr. Chamberlain, and stating that her Majesty's Government was not entitled to a protest.

Mr. Chamberlain, on April 21, however, renewed the British protest, adding that her Majesty's Government reserved its rights. In answer to this the Transvaal Government replied, on May 22, with two curt sentences, to the effect that it abided with the views expressed in its communication of March 9.

JOHN SMART, PAINTER, DEAD.

LONDON, June 1.—John Smart, R. S. A., R. S. W., the landscape painter, died to-day.

John Smart was one of the last of the old English school of landscape painters—the school of Crome and Gainsborough and Prout. He devoted himself principally to delineations of the Highland scenery of Scotland, his native land. "The First of Winter's Snaws," exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1874, and the "Gloom of Glen Ogle," which was brought to this country for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, are generally regarded as his finest works.

The artist was born in Edinburgh Oct. 16, 1838. His father was Robert Campbell Smart, the famous engraver. John Smart was educated at the Leith High School and received his first instruction in art at the school of the Board of Manufacturers. In 1853 he was apprenticed to an engraver, but, as he showed great talent for landscape, later became a pupil of Horatio McCulloch, R. S. A. He was an original member of the Royal Scottish Water Color Society and was elected an A. R. S. A. in 1871 and an R. S. A. in 1877.

Besides being a famous artist, Mr. Smart was a celebrated golfer, continuing to play regularly on the Leith links until a short time ago. His series of etchings called "The Golf Greens of Scotland" is now rare and sought after by collectors.

Jamaica's Reciprocity Scheme.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—The reciprocity delegation will sail for the United States on Tuesday. The scope of the commission is restricted to representing Jamaica's position and securing the best possible terms. But the delegates have not the power to enter into an agreement, owing to the proviso of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, that the project cannot be entertained should there be an appreciable loss of revenue involved under the new tariff. Nevertheless, the public is confident that, in view of the positive alternative of Canadian annexation, the United States will accept Jamaica's terms as the only means of retaining the West Indian trade.

Eastern Nicaragua Quieting Down.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 1.—President Zelaya has issued a decree removing Eastern Nicaragua from the operation of martial law. The members of the British colony here have given a banquet under the management of the British Consul Nicoll. It was followed by a ball, which was largely attended by the best native and foreign society. The Nicaraguan Government was represented by one Cabinet Minister.

The Anglo-American Commission.

LONDON, June 1.—Replying to Sir Edward Temperley Gourley, Advanced Liberal, member for Sutherland, in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, said the Anglo-American Commission adjourned until August, and that the negotiations are proceeding. But, he added, it was impossible to make any further statement on the subject.

Operation on Prof. Richardson.

BERLIN, June 1.—Locke Richardson, the elocutionist and dramatic reader, underwent an abodominal operation yesterday at the hands of Prof. Bergmann as a last resort to save his life. A malignant cancerous tumor was partly removed, but he is not expected to survive. The wife of the professor is a guest of Mrs. Andrew D. White.

Political Upheaval in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 1.—A political upheaval has taken place here. The Liberals have united and will bring about the fall of the Conservative Government.

PEACE DELEGATES AT WORK.

Flattened and Explosive Bullets Opposed by the Committee—Important Questions Still Unsettled.

THE HAGUE, June 1.—The First Commission, by a vote of 18 to 3, has adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of the dumdum, or flattened bullet. Italy, Austria, and Great Britain formed the minority. It was also resolved to prohibit the use of explosives from balloons and explosive bullets.

An agreement was found to be impossible on all the important proposals, and the conviction is growing more than ever that the work of the First Commission is doomed to failure. The Second Section of the Red Cross Committee is also encountering difficulties, as the American and British members are opposing the proposed regulations as being too stringent.

Commission No. 2 has appointed a small committee to settle the details of the method of extending the Geneva convention to maritime warfare. The American delegates proposed to apply to private property at sea the article of the Brussels convention, excluding from capture private property on land.

An objection was raised to a discussion of the proposal on the ground that it was not covered by Count Muravieff's circular, and eventually it was decided to refer the matter to a plenary sitting of the conference, which is expected to reject the proposal since France, Russia, and Great Britain oppose it.

The American mediation scheme was unanimously adopted at yesterday's sitting of the sub-committee, which embodied as Article 7 the scheme prepared by the sub-committee, with few alterations.

LONDON, June 2.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says:

"Mr. Frederick Holls, secretary of the American delegation, is the author of the American mediation proposals. In one of the most forcible and lucid speeches the conference has yet heard he argued the utility of special mediation, as illustrated by the lessons of the Hispano-American war. He said that, had Spain and America been each assisted by a mediator, peace would probably have been arranged after the battle of Manila."

Sir Julian Pauncefote Honored.

LONDON, June 1.—It has been definitely ascertained that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States and head of the British delegation at the Peace Conference, will be elevated to the peerage, and that the announcement will be made in the list of the Queen's birthday honors, which will be issued to-morrow.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 1.—Increased interest and larger numbers characterized the second day's proceedings of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference. The Rev. Edward E. Hale reviewed the history of arbitration during the past thirty years, and the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward set forth the differences between the proposals for a court limited as to time by Russia and those for a permanent tribunal provided in the British and American propositions.

Everett P. Wheeler followed, and showed the difference between the Geneva tribunal and that of Great Britain and Argentina. James Brown explained how the American articles had been formulated on the propositions of the Bar Association. Dr. Ward and Mr. Wood declared the impossibility of coercive arbitration. Other remarks were made by Mrs. Donald McLane and G. G. Mercer of Philadelphia.

In the morning further addresses were made by Martin Dawes and Judge Alden Chester. J. W. Coombs of Brooklyn set forth the assistance rendered to the cause of arbitration by trade, and declared that the people must see to it that Governments did not exceed their prerogatives. Other addresses were made by John Crosby Brown of New York, Gen. A. C. Barnes of Brooklyn, Mrs. Scruggs of Atlanta, Ga., and the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman.

In the evening Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, delivered an address. He contrasted the skepticism attending the cause of arbitration a few years ago with the progress so rapidly made the past years. Whatever came from the Czar's conference, the cause of arbitration by a permanent international court, he said, was winning its way. Irresistibly business interest, the cause of ethics, of humanity, and of religion were all conspiring to make certain the establishing of an international tribunal. This did not mean an end of all wars, which view was utopian, but it did mean the alleviation of their misery.

The spirit of the meeting was apparently conservative.

GERMAN WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

KIEL, June 1.—The German warship, built to replace the iron-clad Kaiser Wilhelm, was launched to-day in the presence of Emperor William, who named her Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Grand Duchess of Baden performed the christening.

There was a brilliant gathering of Cabinet officers at the launch, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow; the Minister of Public Works, Herr Thielen; the Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner; Baron von Koeller, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein; Gen. Count von Waldersee, and many officers of high rank.

In addition to the Emperor and the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Empress of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince William, and the Grand Duke of Baden were present. The imperial party landed at noon and were welcomed by Secretary of the Navy Tirpitz and Herr Krupp. The party ascended a platform and the Emperor made a speech as follows:

"Wrought of iron, the rigid, lifeless form of the ship stands before us to be launched. Her lines scarcely appeal to our sense of beauty, yet the moment she plunges into the waves she becomes wedded to the deep, and comes in contact with the sea, whose endless magic none can withstand. She gains life and vital force, and is manned by hundreds of gallant seamen. Guided by able officers she proudly rides the waves, a sample of the great German defensive strength, and of which our Fatherland has such urgent need.

"She was conceived by the minds of tried brain-workers. Forged into shape by the hammers of hundreds of industrious Germans, this colossus, before being wedded to the deep shall be given a name to recall the great ruler whose name the old Prussian battleship bore with honor for thirty years, the name of King William. May the name remind us of him as the great organizer of the army and forger of the mighty weapon.

"May peaceful citizens and traders see in that name an exhortation that the German Empire protects them everywhere. May the laborer and mechanic looking at this ship be reminded of the first German Emperor's fatherly solicitude, to which he once gave expression in a most striking message. As the old iron-clad symbolized the King, so shall this ship symbolize the Emperor, to whom alone we owe the Empire, and who, in all humility, as the instrument of God, knew how to bring together the German Princes and peoples."

"By the hand of the revered daughter of Emperor William, I christen thee Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse."

The Grand Duchess here broke a bottle of champagne against the side of the vessel, which, amid loud cheers, glided into the water.

Financier Assaulted by an American.

JOHANNESBURG, June 1.—One of the leading financiers here, a man named Eckstein, has been assaulted at the Standard Bank by Thomas Regan, an American, who struck him in the face with a whip and with his bare fist, smashed his eyeglasses, and threw him to the ground. Regan, before he was overpowered, resisted desperately and again struck Eckstein after having been arrested. The affair has caused a great sensation here.

Radical Reforms Needed in Spain.

MADRID, June 1.—Premier Silvela, addressing a meeting of the majority Senators and Deputies to-day, urged the necessity of radical reforms, which, he believed, could be realized without recourse to a dictatorship. During the course of his remarks the Premier said that if his programme for rehabilitation called the country would fall under a dictatorship, which, he added, would be productive of the greatest evils.

Fatal Duel at Klausenburg.

BUDAPEST, June 1.—A fatal duel with pistols was fought yesterday at Klausenburg between Prof. Oberschall of the Pressburg Law Academy and Herr Putuoky. The latter was shot through the head. The quarrel which led to the duel was caused by a jesting remark made by Prof. Oberschall.

Mr. Choate Pleads for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, June 2.—The Daily Chronicle announces that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is likely to be liberated shortly, as the result of the pressure brought to bear by Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, in favor of reopening the case.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday being the 1st of June was one of weddings. There were quite a number in town, and a few in the suburbs, accounts of which will be given in another column. The "exodus," as it is called, from town continues, and the extreme heat drove many people away from the city. Fifth Avenue at last shows a Summer abandonment. There are very few people in town, and these are merely passing through. Yesterday Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Gerry, and Mrs. Charles Childs were on Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Arthur Kemp and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were in town the beginning of the week. In entertainments there is nothing whatever going on.

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On the Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed yesterday, were booked Mr. and Mrs. Wilson B. Chisholm and the Misses Chisholm, Mr. J. S. Cushman, Mr. W. B. Chapin, Mrs. Julien T. Davies and the Misses Davies, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Dr. and Mrs. Guiteras, Mr. A. P. Plant, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern.

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Among the arrivals on incoming ships is that of Mrs. Astor, who will open her Newport house the second week in June. Mrs. Astor has been subjected to much annoyance by a report published in The London Times to the effect that she was about to marry Dr. Alexander Clark, the physician to the American Embassy. It is needless to say the story was fiction.

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Mr. James Van Alen was in town yesterday, where he put up at the Cambridge. He goes for a week's fishing or more in Canada, and will pass some little time at Newport before sailing again for England, where he has many engagements during the social season.

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On the coach Pioneer yesterday, Mr. F. K. Sturgis entertained Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Miss Moore, Mrs. George W. Moore, Frederic Bronson, C. W. Lyman, and H. J. Chisholm, Jr. The whip was Mr. Reginald Rives.

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Among the departures yesterday for Newport were Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, who have closed their Fifth Avenue house for the season. Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey also left for Newport yesterday, where she will open her cottage.

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The opening of the tournament at Baltusrol yesterday drew to that place a large and fashionable assemblage, all of whom are lovers of golf. The weather, sultry in town, was delightful. After the games, tea was served in the clubhouse. Among those present were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Henry P. Toler, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Fellows Morgan, Miss de Barry, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Bruce Price, A. M. Robbins, and Louis Keller.

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The polo tournament to-day at Westchester will attract the fashionable element known respectively as the Westchester and the Meadow Brooks sets. The players, Messrs. Foxhall Keene, J. E. Cowdin, Larry Waterbury, Stanley Mortimer, Columbus Baldwin, William C. Eustis, H. Payne Whitney, and Benjamin Nicol. There will be tea served at the Country Club after the games and several dinners are arranged for the evening.

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To-morrow will be the last of the two receptions given by Miss Susan de Forest Day on her yacht Scythian, which is anchored off Whitestone. The bookings on the outgoing ships are not very large and there will be no entertainments in town, but a few dances at the various casinos attached to the country clubs.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 1.—This afternoon a reception was held in honor of Admiral Sampson at the War College by Commander and Mrs. C. P. Stockton, and over 300 guests attended. The guests were received in the library by Commander and Mrs. Stockton, who, in turn, presented the Admiral. The college was profusely decorated, while the library and hallways were ornamented with stately palms and plants, and on the upper hall the band from the training station furnished the music for the reception and for the dancing later. The reception was one of the most enjoyable yet given among the naval colony, and is the forerunner of a number of social functions which will be given in honor of the great Admiral. Among the many present were Prof. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Commander and Mrs. W. McCarty Little, Miss Little, Admiral and Mrs. O. E. Mathews, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, the Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. Thomas Dunne, Miss Dunne, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, the Rev. E. H. Porter, Mrs. George A. Converse, Miss Converse, Cope Whitehouse, Col. John Hare Powel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powel, Mrs. F. H. Chadwick, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Rees, Commander and Mrs. McLean, Lieut. Commander Holman, Capt. and Mrs. John McGowan, Miss McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Capt. Lundeen, Lieuts. Stone and Hubbard of Fort Adams, Mrs. H. C. Taylor and the Misses Taylor, Major D. W. Lockwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Col. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill and Miss Neill, Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers, Hon. and Mrs. D. Fearing, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, Capts. Chadwick, Taylor, Ludlow, and Sigsbee, Flag Lieut. Staunton, and many officers from the fleet and torpedo training stations and Fort Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Roland King, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Corry, Mrs. Samuel Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Miss Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Mason and Miss Mason, Miss Norman, and many others.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, will entertain at dinner to-morrow in honor of Admiral Sampson.

Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick of the flagship New York, has arrived here, and will pass the season in Newport. Many of the families of the officers of Admiral Sampson's fleet will pass the season in Newport and Jamestown.

The servants of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, as well as those for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and United States Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, have come to prepare their Newport cottages for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger have arrived for the season.

Flag Lieut. Staunton of the flagship New York will make arrangements with the racing crews of the fleet for the race to be pulled between the racing crews of the fleet and those of Newport for the trophy offered by F. P. Garretson, and it is now believed that the race will take place over the Belmont-Garretson course on the afternoon of June 10.

Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland and family will arrive for the season on Monday next.

The memorial window erected in the Belmont Memorial Chapel at the Island Cemetery last week by August Belmont in memory of his wife, Mrs. Bessie Morgan Belmont, has been completed and represents St. Elizabeth.

Mrs. Lyman Josephs is expected for the Summer to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis will arrive for the season on Tuesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson are having Villano prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. Stockton will entertain at dinner in honor of Admiral Sampson on June 5.

The Newport Golf Club opened for the season to-day, and the number of players on the links was quite large for the opening day.

The second day of the War College course to-day was devoted to the reading of a very able lecture on "Naval Strategy" from the pen of Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy. The subject was ably handled and read by Lieut. Murdock, one of the college staff, owing to the absence of the author, who is a member of the Peace Commission. The officers of the fleet attended the course.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., may rent another cottage for the remainder of the Summer, as it is understood they would rather have a cottage nearer to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham of Boston have arrived at Lyndenhurst for the Summer.

William J. Norman of New York is here. Col. Hasbrouck, United States Army, will arrive at Fort Adams to-morrow to assume command of that garrison and the Seventh Artillery.

Mrs. Robert Goelet returned to Newport this evening. Mr. Dewitt, manager of the Goelet estate, is her guest.

Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier has arrived for the season.

One of the latest designed automobile bicycles has arrived for use of Royal Phelps Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore are the guests of Mr and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, the parents of Mrs. Livermore.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will arrive for the season on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Powell has returned from New York.

Among those registered at the Casino are George P. Eustis, and the following naval officers: Arthur Burtis, P. Fitzsimmons, C. L. Hussey, L. G. Henerberger, F. W. O. Scott, and Chester Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor have arrived at Wee Bush for the season.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Miss Pierson have gone to Poland Springs.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Schafer—May.

Miss Fanny May, the eldest daughter of the late Lewis May, for many years President of Temple Emanu-El, was married last evening to Myron Schafer, son of Simon Schafer, at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. The temple was decorated with palms and white Spring flowers and trailing vines. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, A. Wolff, Jr., wore white satin, draped with point d'esprit. The veil was tulle. The maid of honor, Miss Josephine May, wore white mousseline de soie, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Einstein, Miss Elsie May, sister of the bride; Miss Rita Wallach, Miss Simah Moses, Miss Adele A. Neustadt, Miss Emily Wolff, a cousin of the bride; Miss Minnie Schafer, cousin of the gridegroom, and Miss Beatrice Borg. The flower girl was the bride's youngest sister, Miss Lois May, whose costume was pink silk. The best man was Edward Schafer, cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Leonard Schafer and Charles Schafer, cousins of the bridegroom; Percy Wolff and John Wolff, cousins of the bride; Harry Hockstader, Elbert Brussels, Alfred Siedenberg, Arthur Cahn, Melville Stern, Max Kaufmann, S. Morril Banner, George Cohen, an uncle of the bridegroom; Arthur Lehman, Dr. William Gordon Lyle, and Charles Guggenheimer. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. May, at 21 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Osborn—Hard.

NYACK, N. Y., June 1.—A beautiful June wedding took place at Grace Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock to-day. The bride was Miss Edith Laura Hard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hard of South Nyack, and the bridegroom Mr. Robert Osborn, son of the late John Osborn of South Nyack. The bride's father, George M. Hard, is President of the Chatham National Bank, New York City. The decorations were of yellow and white.

The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Church, was the officiating clergyman. The ushers were Melville and Sherwood Hard, brothers of the bride; William J. Parsiow and William Polhemus, John Osborn, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Mrs. James P. Geddes of Brooklyn, formerly Miss Lila Brownell of Nyack, was the maid of honor.

The bride's gown was an elegant creation, white crepe de chine, with rich lace trimmings. Four bridesmaids attended the bride and the matron of honor, Miss May Osborn, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Kathrine Berthoff, Miss Helen Stewart of Nyack, and Miss Seixas of New York City. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white Swiss, trimmed with lace, with yellow satin belts and collars. The bride was given away by her father. After the wedding the newly married couple, with their attendants and guests, were driven to River Lawn, the beautiful home of the bride's parents, where a reception took place.

Da Conturbia—Patterson.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—No wedding of recent years in Baltimore has created so much interest as that of Miss Annah St. Clair Patterson of this city to Count Cesare da Conturbia of Milan, Italy, which took place to-day. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart.

The bride entered the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed amid elaborate floral decorations, with Mr. Stewart, by whom she was given away. She wore an exquisite creation by Francis of Paris of crepe de chine lace and mousseline de soie. The foundation of white satin was covered with white crepe de chine, ending in a long train, the skirt let in deep panels of point de venice, while around the bottom was a flounce of round point. The high-necked bodice was elaborately trimmed with lace and mousseline de soie. Her veil was of point lace; one worn by her mother, and on her head it was held in place by a tiara of diamonds in the shape of a coronet. She also wore a rope of picked pearls, one of the gifts of the Count. Her bouquet was of white orchids.

After a reception a wedding breakfast was served, during which a musical programme was rendered. This afternoon the Count and Countess left for a journey including points of interest in this country. They will return to Baltimore for a time before sailing for Italy.

Stewart—Ballard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Jefferson D. Stewart and Abby Ballard, daughter of Charles T. Ballard, former President of the Board of Trade, were married in Christ Episcopal Cathedral at noon to-day. The wedding was a most elaborate one. The decorations in the cathedral alone cost $900. There was a full choir, and an elaborate wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, where the details of decoration were less conspicuous than those at the cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart this afternoon left for New York, whence they will sail Saturday for a year's tour in Europe. The bridegroom's present to the bride was $100,000 in cash. In an elaborately made treasure box Mr. Stewart was identified with the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company until its absorption by the trust. He transferred all his holdings, and is now one of the strong men in the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company.

Meeder—Chandler.

Miss Mary Jessup Chandler, daughter of Dr. William J. Chandler, was married to Henry Bayden Meeder of South Orange last night, in the Trinity Presbyterian Church of South Orange, N. J. More than 1,400 invitations had been sent out. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Asa Wynkoop, pastor of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Susan Chandler, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids Miss Katherine Clements of Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Miss Elsie Milligan of Elizabeth, and Miss Mabel Milligan of Auburn, N. Y. The best man was Frederick H. Meeder, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers Gilbert M. Milligan and Albert F. C. Milligan of Elizabeth, cousins of the bride; George Delano of South Orange, and Henry M. Chandler, brother of the bride. The bride wore her grandmother's wedding gown of white brocaded satin. A reception was held at the home of the bride on Milligan Place.

Greene—Campbell.

SCHENECTADY, June 1.—A wedding that attracted a number of people from New York occurred here this afternoon, when Miss Harriet Mumford Campbell was united in marriage to George De Bockton Greene. Miss Campbell is a daughter of the late Douglass Campbell, and Mr. Greene is a son of the late Capt. S. Dana Greene, United States Navy. The bridesmaids were Miss Beattie, Schenectady; Miss Cox, Cherry Valley; Miss Farnam, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Bennett, Hartford, Conn., and Miss Alice Maude Baldwin and Miss Marion Gregory, New York. Mr. Greene was attended by his brother, S. Dana Greene, as best man, and the ushers were Robert S. Hale, Boston; Carleton Greene, Philips Burgess, Henry P. Maury, William A. Campbell, and Douglass Campbell of New York.

O'Brien—Jordan.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Milt Jordan, and Edward D. O'Brien, the son of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street. The rector, the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Clara Ince. The bridesmaids were Miss McBride, Miss Annette Peck, and the Misses Louise and Gwendolyn O'Brien, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was John O'Brien, and the ushers were Frank Jordan, Harry Coxe, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Maurice C. Spratt, Andrew Fee, and Nash Rockwood. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 58 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Flash—Wickes.

Oscar Terrill Flash and Miss Florence Wickes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wickes of 44 West Twenty-seventh Street, were married yesterday noon in Trinity Chapel, the Rev. William H. Vibbert, rector, officiating. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was attended by Mrs. W. A. Jennings, as matron of honor, and as bridesmaids by the Misses Marsie Davidson of Florida, Louise Gerardin of Boston, Katherine Hogan, and Blanche Carmer of Stroudsburg, Penn. Edward A. Barmele was the best man, and William Willard Fair, Dr. George Lewis Wickes, and

AT THE GRAVESEND RACES

Olindo Defeated Governor Budd in a Grand Steeplechase.

FAVORITES WON THREE RACES

Affect Won the Bedford Stakes and Don de Oro Captured the Parkway Handicap.

While the best race of the day at the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday was the steeplechase which wound up the day's sport, there had been a lot of pleasure preceding it. One of these pleasures was the appearance of the annual Walden-Morris-Littlefield "bluff," which has come to be looked for with each recurring season. It is a trifle earlier than usual this year, but it has turned up all right. This time, instead of Correction or Mirthful -or that "nervous" horse The Friar, it is all about Filigrane, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, who was beaten at Gravesend in a race against Half Time, in which the general criticism was that Filigrane's defeat was due to the very poor riding of one Littlefield, who was in the saddle. The colt is partly owned and managed by A. H. Morris, one of the heirs to his father's stables and the millions accumulated in the Louisiana Lottery. Among other things young Morris inherited was the trainer R. Wyndham Walden and his son-in-law, Fred Littlefield, who was some years ago a jockey of rather ordinary merit, and who has been trying to convince the public that he still remains a jockey. He has convinced young Mr. Morris that this is a fact, and now Mr. Morris wants to convert the public to his belief. So Mr. Walden brings out his annual challenge. This year it is to the effect that he will match Filigrane against any three-year-old in the country to run any distance from a mile up to four miles for anywhere from $5,000 to $20,000 a side, Littlefield to ride Filigrane. He kindly neglects to stipulate who must ride the horse accepting the challenge. There seems to be no string tied to the challenge in any direction this season.

On the same afternoon that this challenge went abroad there was shown to some members of the press a letter Mr. Morris had written to Littlefield, in which, in brief, he tells him that he need pay no attention to the newspaper criticisms of his riding of Filigrane in the race in which he was beaten by Half Time, because he (Morris) was satisfied with the ride. Mr. Morris winds up by saying that the comments of the papers were merely the barometers of the bets of the racing writers. Mr. Morris was unfortunately right in one or two instances, as to the writers, perhaps, but he can no more understand that there are newspaper writers who do not bet on the races about which they write than can certain people who are daily visitors to the track believe that he does not back his own horses when they win, or lay against them when they lose. That is, of course, absurd. Mr. Morris does not back his horses nor does he lay against them in spite of all slurring gossip to the contrary, but races for the love of the sport. He is not in the habit of dispensing his princely income in any such fashion. Newspaper writers of any experience know that and do not, therefore, charge against him in kind what he charges against them. Most racing writers simply regret the blind loyalty to Mr. Walden and son-in-law Littlefield which has lost so many rich stakes to one who has done so much for the interest of the sport and the building up of the thoroughbred breeding interest as he has. As a class, they love the sport for the sport's sake, as much as does Mr. Morris, but are not so blinded as he to the demerits of his jockey, and criticise his errors as freely, but no more, than they do those of other riders, no one of which is more infallible than is the pet of his stable, Fred Littlefield. Letter and challenge were laughed about considerably and added much to the gayety of the crowd, not all of whom are so enamored of Littlefield as a rider as is Mr. Morris. The letter did credit to Mr. Morris's loyalty to his jockey, through whom it was given semi-publicity without Mr. Morris's consent, so he says.

To return to the racing, which, after all, was of the most interest. It was a good day's sport and was fairly satisfactory to the crowd, even though but three of the favorites won, for each of the other three winners was well backed by the men who were within earshot of the tips. So the layers got none the best of the public during the day. In fact, the victory of Bannockburn in the opening race was a hard blow to them, as the winner was backed down from 8 to 1 at the opening to 3 to 1 at the close, and the ring lost a lot of money to the men who had the tip that "Pat Dunne would pull off a couple of good ones during the day." That was a good tip, for he not only won the opening race with Bannockburn, but won the second with Approval, Willie Martin riding each, and each winning with the very comfortable odds of 3 to 1 against it at the close.

Betting had been going on for some minutes for the first race, with Zanone as a starter, Odom having weighed out to ride him, before it was learned that the horse had wrenched his shoulder on the way to the track, and was so sore that he could not run. Then Harry Reed was made the favorite before the Bannockburn money flowed into the ring, and he remained the favorite to the end of the speculation, but the best he could do was to finish in fourth place, though he had the best of the start and was in front to the head of the stretch. At that point his old legs gave way under him, and Bannockburn, who had been chasing him, went to the front and won as he pleased. Dr. Parker, making a very strong bid in the straight, was a good second, and Primate got the third honors, while old Harry Reed ambled home in a crippled condition.

Lackland was made a hot favorite for the second race, but the best he could do was to finish third to Approval and Glengar, the former, another of Dunne's good things, winning by a length, after Glengar, having raced the others to a standstill, had to himself give up to the superior speed of the Chicago colt. Martin rode one of his best races on the latter, and when Martin does ride well he rides very, very well. So it is perhaps needless to say that he won in hand, for he knows how to save a horse, and he did it in this case.

There was no race at all for the Bedford Stakes for two-year-old fillies, John Daly's mare Affect, getting away handily, was in front all the way, and none of the others could ever catch her. Flaunt and Kitchener, both of whom were hot tips for the stake, had the fight for the second money between them, the former getting it by a narrow margin, while the latter only beat Mischievous for third honors by a neck.

Filigrane having been scratched for the Parkway Handicap, that event was simply an exercise gallop for Don de Oro, who led practically all the way. It was probably a good thing for the betting public that Filigrane did not start, as the Don was such a good horse yesterday that at the weights there is little doubt but he would have beaten Filigrane handily. Azucena and King Barleycorn both tried to have a bit of a race with him, but neither was speedy enough to catch him, and so he came home alone. Jeannot, cleverly ridden by Odom, made a wild rush at the end of the journey and grabbed the second honors from Azucena very cleverly, the latter just beating Previous for the small end of the stake.

Star Chime had things all her own way in the fifth race, in which she had the best of a ragged start. She won by a length and a half, Manville and Dangerous Maid having a pretty brush for the place, which the former got by half a length. Shrove Tuesday, about which there was a lively tip, was fourth, and Neda and Hathor, who followed those named home, never had a chance to win, owing to their disadvantage at the start.

As a wind-up there was the steeplechase. Only a quartet started, but all were backed by strong followings. All but Col. Bartlett finished, but he bolted at the fourth obstacle, when in front, and would go no further. Royal Scarlet fell at the same jump, but Cochrane caught and remounted him and trailed home for the third money. With these two out of the way, Olindo and Governor Budd were left to fight it out, and they made as pretty a race as was possible with two horses. The race was at about two miles and a half, and for over a mile of that distance they ran together like a team, first one and then the other having a slight advantage in the runs over the flat portions of the course, the pair generally taking the jumps at the same instant. Both were staggering toward the end when they came to turn from the field to the dirt track. Gov. Budd was twice bumped into by Olindo, once as the pair were making for the track just after the last jump, and again as they swung into that track, but it did not seem to make any difference with the result, for Olindo was apparently the speedier of the pair on the flat. He won the race by a neck after a hard drive to the wire. A claim of foul was made by Gov. Budd's rider after the finish, but it was not allowed.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¼.

1—Bannockburn, R. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, $1,000, 113 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(W. Martin)
2—Dr. Parker, Smith & Co.'s b. c., 3, 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Primate, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 4, 112, 20 to 1.....(Simms)

Harry Reed, aged, 106, 2 to 1, (Maher;) General Shafter, 3, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Conner;) St. Lorenzo, 3, 98, 13 to 5, (McCue;) Ortoland, 4, 111, 30 to 1, (J. Slack;) Big Indian, 3, 98, 60 to 1, (Settey;) Bessie Taylor, 3, 98, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) Morose, 3, 98, 200 to 1, (Miles,) and Varus, 4, 108, 80 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named. Zanoni, aged, 115, 6 to 1, (Odom,) was withdrawn shortly after the betting opened as he went lame in his preliminary gallop.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $2,000. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. To carry 118 pounds. Non-winners of $750, not having won at this meeting, allowed 7 pounds; maidens, 14 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Star Chime, G. B. Morris's b. f., by Star Ruby-Chimera, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Everett)
2—Manvilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., 104, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Dangerous Maid, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 111, 8 to 1.....(Spencer)

Shrove Tuesday, 106, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Neda, 104, 5 to 2, (Clawson;) Hathor, 104, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Laureatea, 111, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Gertrude Quinn, 104, 40 to 1, (Mitchell;) The Amason, 111, 8 to 1, (Songer;) Jugglery, 104, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and High Gala, 104, 40 to 1, (O'Conner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5, if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. The full steeplechase course. Time—4:52.

1—Olindo, J. Gebhard's ch. g., aged, by Oneko-Sophoronia, 162 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Mara)
2—Governor Budd, Sydney Paget's b. g., 6, 159, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Owens)
*Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 6, 146, 9 to 2.....(Cochrane)
*Fell, but was remounted, and finished in time for third money.

Colonel Bartlett, 4, 135, 4 to 1, (Finnigan,) one of the starters in the race, bolted and did not finish.

Won in a hard drive by a head; three hundred lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Hand D., 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 5, won; Rollins, 106½, (Aker,) 9 to 1, second; Howitzer, 98, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Dictate, Royal Choice, Rockwood, Kathie May, Swordsman, Infelice, Asran, and Dolly Regent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lignite, 104 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 5, won; Ida Ledford, 101, (Sheppard,) 10 to 1, second; Honeywood, 105, (Bross,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾. Caloocan, Isabinda, and El Trovia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Jennie Clay, 100 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 2, won; Preliminary, 104, (E. Ross,) 16 to 5, second; Juanetta, 107, (C. Murphy,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Full Dress, Beana, Louisville Belle, Freak, and Miss Josephine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Monadour, 92 pounds, (Silvers,) 3 to 5, won; Kiskringle, 99, (Turner,) 18 to 5, second; Elkin, 114, (E. Ross,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Hampden and Mizzoura also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Phallas, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) even, won; Pharaoh, 109, (E. Ross,) 6 to 1, second; Honest Run 102, (C. Murphy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾. Summer, Burt, Belchance, Postmaster Bailey also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Hanlon, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) 11 to 5, won; Lost Time, 109, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, second; Corialis, 97, (W. Hughes,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Osmond, Marietta, Mischance, Bannie Annie M., Elsie M., and Lucy M. also ran.

SLOAN'S RIDING AT EPSOM.

American Jockey Wins One Race and Finishes Second in Another.

LONDON, June 1.—At the third day of the Epsom Summer meeting, to-day, Mr. J. B. Leigh's four-year-old bay colt, The Wyvern, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won the Royal Stakes. Thirteen horses ran six furlongs. The betting was 7 to 1 against The Wyvern.

The Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate was won by Mr. Arthur James's colt, O'Donovan Rossa. Lord William Beresford's colt Democrat, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Fourteen horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 6 to 1 against O'Donovan Rossa and 9 to 4 against Democrat.

The Horton Plate was won by Goon. Sloan rode Mismanagement, the property of Mr. A. L. Duncan, and finished second. Twenty-two horses ran. The betting was 9 to 4 against Mismanagement.

The Durdans Plate was won by Lord Ellesmere's four-year-old bay colt Pheon. "Tod" Sloan rode Lord Stanley's chestnut colt, Loreto, but was unplaced. Eleven horses ran over the Derby course. The betting was 5 to 1 against Loreto.

Columbia Crews at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 1.—The Columbia Varsity and Freshmen crews arrived to-day from the University boat house on North River and went into their training quarters, preparatory to beginning active practice on the Poughkeepsie course, over which the New Yorkers are to row in competition with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin Universities on June 26 and 27. The Columbias are the first of the colleges to arrive for the race and they will have the advantage of long practice.

Sails for the Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 1.—The new mainsail and foresail for the Defender were put on this afternoon, and the former will be about three feet higher than the old one. Everything has been made ready to put the topmast on, and the Defender will probably be ready to leave here early next week.

Tugs Tied Up on the Lakes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—There is a complete tie-up at the heads of the lakes of the Inman and Singer tug lines, which do all the vessel loading. The ginger engineers and skippers have struck, and their tugs, as well as the Inman tugs, are quietly reposing at the docks. The strikers are willing to help keep the vessels off the beach, but will do no more, and no tugs are available to-night.

Championship Tennis at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—The tennis championship of Yale seniors was won this afternoon by Winchester Noyes of Brooklyn, N. Y., who defeated Richard Hooker of New Haven in a five-set game, the score being 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Body Found in Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 1.—A human body was taken from the Whirlpool this afternoon. It is supposed to be that of a man named Staley, who was drowned off Grand Island in November last.

The question whether the Philippine Islands offer valuable opportunities for business enterprise is answered by a writer in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for June.—Adv.

IOWA HORSES AT AUCTION.

Consignment Brought by W. C. Bryant Fetches Good Prices.

High-class saddle and harness horses under the hammer brought out a large crowd of bidders to the sale yesterday at the American Horse Exchange, and prices for the stock offered ranged from $200 upward to $3,850. The animals were the consignment brought from Iowa by W. C. Bryant, but only part of the lot were sold. The remainder, with those owned by Douglass Brothers, also of Iowa, will be sold to-night.

The star of yesterday's sale was Little Bonnie, a seal-brown gelding, 14.1 hands, by Bonnie Wilkes, 2:14, for which T. W. Lawson of Boston paid $3,850. The little gelding is one of the showiest and speediest horses ever seen in a New York sales ring, and he should be a coming competitor at the next Horse Show. He steps as high and can go as fast as his sire, and his new owner considers him a bargain at the price.

Nathan Straus bought up a number of horses for Macy & Co. He paid $2,200 for Cuckoo and Alarm, a pair of brown geldings that traveled spendidly together, and $1,025 for Cyrano and Cylo, a fashionable-looking, trotting-bred pair. Walter Lee of Black Rock, Conn., paid $1,000 for Petite and Tres Joli, both trotting bred, and Theodore F. Miller secured Adric and Inkie, also a trotting-bred pair, for $1,650.

The summary:

Little Bonnie, seal brown gelding, 5 years, 14.1 hands, by Bonnie Wilkes (2:14)—dam by North Star Duke; T. W. Lawson, Boston.....$3,800
Petite, ch. m., 5 years, 14.2½ hands, by Mammon, and Tres Joli, ch. m., 6 years, 14.2¼ hands, by Mammon; Walter Lee, Black Rock, Conn.....1,000
The Cuckoo, br. g., 5 years, 15.3½ hands, and Alarm, br. g., 6 years, 15.3½ hands; R. H. Macy & Co.....2,200
Cyrano, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Robert Rysdyke and Cylo, ch. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Son of Adrian Wilkes; R. H. Macy & Co.....1,025
Parado, g. g., 9 years, 15.1 hands, by Adrian Wilkes—dam by son of Green's Bashaw; Theodore F. Miller.....300
Patience, ch. g., 5 years, 15.1 hands, by the Stamey horse and Pattern, br. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands, by the Stamey horse; John F. Gibson.....450
Trust Me, g. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Canada Joker, dam by Green's Bashaw; R. H. Macy & Co.....390
Tobey, br. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands, by Onmore-Betty, by Almont, and Trig, br. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands, by Barber, dam by Wilkesmont; John F. Gibson.....825
Webb W. Smith, b. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Son of Governor Sprague, dam by Wayland Chief; John F. Gilbson.....200
Adric, br. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Adrian Wilkes, and Inkie, br. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Inkus, 2:14; Theodore F. Miller. 1,650
Sylvia Joy, b. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Silver Wilkes; W. H. Noyes.....575
Miss Chesire, blk. m., 6 years, 14.1 hands, by Canadian Joker, dam by Comet; H. D. Babcock.....300
Buskrie, b. g., 5 years, 15.1 hands, by Earl MacGregor, (2:21¼,) and Procter, b. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Bob Proctor; L. F. Boyes.....700
Miss Nancy, b. m., 5 years, 16 hands, by Rosmos-Ginger, by Jo Green; E. S. Reynal.....525
Peck, b. h., 6 years, 16 hands, by Escort-Bonny, by Starlight Goldust; E. S. Reynal.....600
Judge Hubbard, b. h., 6 years, 16 hands, by Sterlingham, dam by Wapsey Bashaw; A. D. Housmann.....350
Blaney, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Broham; Dr. George Clark.....225
Meddler, br. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by French Coacher Dadies, dam by Bashaw; J. F. Gibson.....210
The Dude, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Elisha dam by Old Champion; James T. Hyde.....305
Dona, g. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Adrian Wilkes, dam by Escort, and Dart, ch. g., 9 years, 15.3 hands, by Hawthorne, dam by George Wilkes; C. H. Tweed.....775
Aldrich, b. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands, by Lord Wellington, dam by Aldrich's Mambrino Patchen, and Athens, br. g., 6 years, 16.1 hands, by Escort, dam by Royal Revenge; J. F. Gibson.....435
Vogue, br. g., 5 years, 16 hands, and Fad, b. g., 5 years, 16 hands; J. F. Gibson.....700

GOLF IN MARYLAND.

Play for the Cups of the Baltimore Club Begun.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—The open golf tournament of the Baltimore Country Club began to-day on the links of the club at Roland Park. Play for the Associate Members Cup, and the Baltimore Country Club Cup was started to-day, the former being disposed of. Messrs. Cassard and Jenkins of the Baltimore Country Club; Bohlen and Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club; Lynch and Davis of Lakewood, and Murphy and Lafferty of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, contested. After a hard struggle the Philadelphians were victorious. They made the gross score of 352. Baltimore was second with 370, with Chevy Chase third.

Great interest centred in the contest for the Baltimore Country Club Cup. The conditions are thirty-six holes, medal plays. The best sixteen to qualify. The play of Findlay S. Douglass, the American amateur champion, was watched with keen interest. Considering that he had never been over the course before, his score of 165 is remarkable.

The scores of the remaining fifteen who qualified follow: T. C. Jenkins, 171; F. H. Bohlen, 173; H. M. Forrest, 179; Jaspar Lynch, 180; H. B. Gilman, 183; F. L. Woodward, 184; G. C. Lafferty, 185; C. H. Moore, 186; O. F. Perin, 191; H. Wylie, 197; W. D. Young, 199, and H. Cass, 199. The second round and semi-finals will be played to-morrow, the finals to go over until Saturday.

HIGHER TAXES IN MICHIGAN.

The House Increases the Rate on Insurance and Telephones.

LANSING, Mich., June 1.—The House passed a bill making a specific tax on fire insurance companies of other States of 5 per cent. on their gross earnings in Michigan, this being an increase of 2 per cent., or more than one hundred thousand dollars annually. The same body increased the tax of telephone and telegraph companies from 2 to 3 per cent. on their gross earnings, and fixed the tax of express companies at 5 per cent. on purely Michigan business.

Previous to 1899 express companies paid only 1 per cent., and the rate fixed to-day is said to be excessive. The House also passed to third reading a bill providing for a State Tax Commission of three members, each to receive a salary of $2,500 a year, the commission to have supervisory control of assessing officers and corporations.

OHIO VOTES FOR HENDERSON.

Eleven Congressmen Declare for Him in the Speakership Fight.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—Republican members of Congress from Ohio held a conference to-night to consider the attitude of the Ohio delegation on the Speakership. Twelve of the fifteen Ohio Republican members were present, but the three absentees had previously agreed to abide by the decision of the majority. The absentees were J. H. Bromell, Alonzo Danford, and Stephen Morgan.

After a full discussion an informal ballot was taken, which resulted in nine votes for Henderson of Iowa and three for Sherman of New York. Then a formal ballot was taken, and the vote stood eleven for Henderson and one for Sherman. The following Representatives voted for Henderson: Burton, Dick, Grosvenor, Kerr, Lybrand, Phillips, Shattuc, Southard, Taylor, Van Voorhis, and Weaver.

Seth W. Brown voted even on the last ballot for Sherman, saying that he did not think it wise to pledge the whole delegation so far in advance of the session of Congress.

TITLED PRISONERS IN COURT.

Baron and Baroness de Bara Accused of Swindling in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A case of international interest was begun before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court today, when Baron Edgar de Bara and his wife Fannie were placed on trial on charges of carrying on an extensive swindling scheme through the United States mails.

A long legal fight is expected before the case goes to the jury for a verdict. Eleven indictments were returned against the Baron and Baroness by the last Federal Grand Jury. Four of the witnesses who will testify against the titled prisoners have arrived in Chicago from England. They are Henry Gottle, Thomas Allen, George Kirby, and John White. Twenty-five other witnesses will be called by the Government during the trial.

The De Baras were arrested at St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 3. The base of their alleged illegal operations was in Chicago. It is claimed that De Bara and his wife induced a large number of foreigners to invest in a bogus phonograph company.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES edition of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

Wm Vogel & Son

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

For purposes of advertising our Men's Shoe Department, where all good qualities of Men's Shoes shall be had at lower prices than anywhere else, we offer

Men's Summer Shoes

at

$2.35

This is a special lot of Men's Shoes, of Russia Calf, Box Calf and best quality Russet Calf, in Bulldog, London, Opera, Cambridge and all the new modish lasts, with single and double extension solid oak tanned soles. Every pair strictly hand-sewed welt.

'Tis an honest $3.50 Shoe that we're offering at $2.35.

Broadway and Houston St.

WHEAT FOR EDIBLE PASTES.

Big Demand Throughout Europe for a Certain Quality of Hard Wheat Which Thus Far We Have Not Grown.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—United States Consul John C. Covert, writing from his post at Lyons, France, has transmitted to the State Department a report on a special quality of wheat for the making of alimentary pastes in France and other European countries which is worthy of attention. "In several European countries," says the report, "the different forms of edible pastes known as macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, nouilles, &c., are produced in very large quantities. From a small and somewhat local business it has become a large, prosperous, and constantly increasing industry, upon which millions of people depend for their food.

"The manufacture of these preparations of flour was first carried on in a small way in Sicily and Southern Calabria, and then on a much larger scale in Naples. In the enterprising business centre of Genoa it became a staple article of trade, and an improvement in quality was followed by a rapid increase in demand. At Marseilles, the different branches of the industry were specialized. There the selection, purchase, and preparation of the proper kind of wheat for paste making became a distinct trade, or rather constituted a separate branch of commerce and manufacture. There are now importers and brokers in these special kinds of wheat, grinders of the semoule, and a class that sells the semoule to paste-makers. It has thus become easy for manufacturers to obtain the precise quality of wheat desired for the different pastes.

"It is estimated that the French output of these pastes is from 120,000,000 to 170,000,000 pounds per annum, and this product is unquestionably destined to increase greatly. To Americans it may seem strange that the power to purchase wheat foods is only now becoming general in most of the civilized countries. Thirty years ago black rye bread was universally consumed by the working classes and the peasantry in France; now it is rarely found in any bakery, and is eaten only in the country. The President of the millers' syndicate of this city tells me that the masses of the French people want white wheat bread, and the best of it. The new and better methods for the manufacture of the edible pastes are coincident with the sudden and widespread increase in the use of wheat foods. The continued growth of this industry will depend upon the special kinds of wheat, for a decline in consumption would immediately follow any attempt to manufacture pastes of ordinary wheat.

"Paste makers are unanimous in the opinion that American wheats will not answer their purposes; but, when one considers the almost endless variety of our soil and climate, it seems that some locality must be found where a suitable wheat can be grown. What is wanted is a hard wheat, containing a large percentage of gluten and a relatively small percentage of starch. Our wheat is lacking in both these desiderata. But all gluten is not alike. Some chemists tell me that the excellence of the gluten depends upon the relative quantities of two substances which they have extracted from it—to wit, gliadin and glutenine. It may be, however, that the quality of gluten depends upon some other elements. But there is a tendency to attribute excellence of gluten to a proper proportion of gliadin and glutenine.

"An American chemist, Mr. Edwin W. Serrel, now living near Lyons, has carefully investigated this subject, and informs me that the wheat which is now considered the best is that grown in the neighborhood of Taganrog, Russia; the next is from Algeria. The best wheat grown in France—considered better than the American product—is from the neighborhood of Clermont-Ferrand.

"Rapidity of growth and ripening is considered of prime importance in the production of the desired qualities in the wheat. These are the chief factors in the Taganrog product. If our farmers could produce such a wheat, it would find more uses than in the pâtes alimentaires, above referred to. There would be an excellent market in years of drought in Russia.

"Millers and bakers in France have found that bread is improved by putting into it a larger amount of gluten than is found in French or American wheats, and as a consequence very hard wheats—the Taganrog, generally—are mixed with the others. These wheats cannot be raised in France, and must be imported, and they are the only kinds which are always sure to find a market in this country.

"The great development of American exports and the enormous trade balances in favor of the United States are at this moment exciting the utmost alarm, and it is possible that American producers may be compelled to fight increased efforts to bring about a more even balance of trade. If it be remembered that the French people eat more bread than any other people in the world; that, generally, France needs very little ordinary wheat, but that she always will need a very considerable percentage of hard wheat, ('hard' is not understood in the American sense in France,) it will at once be seen that there is a possibility of finding a large opening for American agricultural products in this country, not to speak of the great consumption of hard wheat in such macaroni and spaghetti eating countries as Italy and Spain.

"Moreover, as the experience of the French has proved that an admixture of hard wheat, in small quantities, improves the quality of the bread, it is reasonable to infer that this practice will extend to other countries, further enlarging the market for hard wheats. The authority quoted above expresses the opinion, after a long study of the varied climate of the United States, that all hard wheats can be produced there, if the matter receive the proper attention. These wheats are now grown to a certain extent in Tunis, Algeria, India, and Canada, as well as in Russia. Very little, however, reaches this country from Canada."

Yale's Ivy from Nathan Hale's Home.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1.—Thomas Fisher Lawrence, Chairman of the Yale Ivy Committee, has selected an ivy from the home of the revolutionary spy Nathan Hale, in Coventry, to be planted by the senior class in the university this year. He visited the patriot's old home in Coventry a few days ago and obtained a suitable slip from the ivy that is growing there, and it will be transplanted by the senior class at commencement this month.

Another Fire at Coney Island.

A fire started at Coney Island at 12 o'clock last night in the photographing establishment of Daniel Stein, on the Bowery, near Stratton's Walk. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a pot of varnish on a gas stove. There was some excitement on the Bowery and three alarms were turned in. The fire was soon under control. The damage was placed at $50.

Increased Wages in Rolling Mills.

LEBANON, Penn., June 1.—To-day the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works made the third voluntary increase in wages in six weeks in the puddle and rolling mill departments. From June 5 puddlers will receive $3.25 a ton, while six weeks ago they received only $2.50. It is expected that other iron companies will make a like increase.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

The Muslin Underwear Sale.

It is needless to advertise that this sale is still going on. The presence of throngs indicate that women are in touch with the movement. In fact, the sale could not "go on" unless they contributed their active enthusiasm. This is precisely what all frugal women are doing, and business intensifies daily. Varieties are still intact; prices are still irresistible. Many attractive items have been added to the original array.

Continuation of the Furniture Sale.

The reductions are absolutely genuine. That's why they created such a furor. The buying started early, and its progress is phenomenal. Some of the items recited in yesterday's papers have vanished. However, there are many strong bargains still to be had.

Wash Goods.

"Cottons!" "Cottons!!" "Cottons!!!" That's the June Dress Goods cry. The Macy stock is complete—supreme. We would be lacking in our duty to you did any other condition exist. Make a circuit of the Cotton circle. Not a weave is missing; not a style is absent that is worthy of representation. Our collection is prodigal and thorough. Mere quantity is an insignificant consideration; we stress and emphasize quality, beauty and cheapness. They are the vital and salient tests. The little-priced fabrics, in their way, are as imperious in their claim upon your attention as the rich, top-lofty novelties from Ireland, Scotland and the provinces of France. All kinds are here in abundance, and at rates that mean a clean saving for you.

Remnants and odd pieces of imported Dimity, Gingham, Percale, Lawns, Organdies and Outing Flannel, worth up to 19c; choose at random for 5c.

India Linons, natural color, every woman knows how fashionable they are and how well they wear; meant to retail at 18c.; our price 8c.

Duck Suitings, best grade, white polka dots on black and navy grounds, also solid black, navy, cardinal, tan, light blue and pink and white, 8c.

Corded Lawns, Batistes and Bookfold Madras, dependable colors in all the latest patterns, 32 in. wide; you can't match them at our price, 10c.

American Percales, one hundred designs to select from. Full 36 in. wide; our price, 11c.

Bayadere Corded Ginghams, one of the pronounced novelties of the season, eight exquisite colors and three distinct "corded" effects, our price 12c.

Cotton Covert Cloth, ideal for bicycle suits, the very best quality, plain and striped effects, fifteen color combinations, 34 in. wide, 14c.

Irish Dimities, imported direct from Belfast, over a hundred dainty and artistic patterns, all colors, retailed all around at 25c., our price 19c.

Piques—They sustain their leadership; we are showing a full line, late designs and solid black, navy, cardinal, light blue and pink, 24c.

Children's Wash Dresses.

These garments at the prices make home sewing one of the most extravagant things you can do.

Children's Dresses, made of cotton prints, front yoke and ruffle of white pique, sizes 4 to 14 years, 79c.

Children's one-piece Dresses, made of striped and figured cambrics, trimmed with deep ruffle, edging of embroidery, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.19.

Children's Dresses, guimpe style, made of striped lawns, trimmed with inserting and embroidered ruffle, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Children's one-piece Dresses, made of pink and blue chambray, embroidered yoke, shoulders and cuffs, trimmed with ruffles of fancy white pique, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.28.

Children's tailor-made Skirts, of white pique, trimmed with straps and buttons, $1.31.

$1.69 for Women's $3.00 Bicycle Boots.

An old story—a true story. The maker had five hundred pairs of Women's Tan and Black Vici Kid Bicycle Boots, 15 inches high, unlined and "coin" toes, all sizes and widths. He needed money. That's why we now offer you a real $3.00 value in footwear at $1.69. *He needed money.* A column couldn't express more.

15c. for Women's 30c. Hose.

Frequently the origin of Bargains holds an interest for buyers. We are never timid in presenting the whys of our values. A full and free account of the cause that justifies reductions instructs you and simplifies the advertising for us. Here's the direct and straightforward story of these Hose—the whole truth.

The purchase, consummated several weeks ago, was a very advantageous one. Five hundred dozen pairs was the quantity involved. The lot included plain and ribbed Lisle Thread and superior Egyptian Cotton. Black and colored grounds divided by bright-tinted lines into an infinite variety of stripes and plaids. Fast dye, of course. We placed them on the counters at 22c. and 29c. About two hundred dozen pairs remain. They'll go fast enough when their present price is known—15c. Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low.

Women's Sailor Hats.

They are natty and serviceable—stylish and summery. Those truths can't be obscured by a doubt. Their position in the warm-weather wardrobe of women is fixed and firm. They are securely intrenched by the power of universal popularity. All we need do is to prove the economy of our prices. For illustration:

Women's Jumbo Sailor Hats, black and navy silk ribbon bands, width of brims and heights of crowns just exactly right. Were they wrong at those points we couldn't consistently call them bargains at any price.
47c. for the 65c. qualities.
69c. for the 85c. qualities.
89c. for the $1.25 qualities.

5c. for 10c. Ribbons.

Ten cents a yard would be a fair price for these Ribbons. They are an inch and a quarter wide, various effects in stripes and checks, all the choicest colors—black, lilac, blue, pink, green, reseda, bluet and the like. Two threads run lengthwise—pull them and in a twinkling the ribbon is shirred. Their destiny is to flutter from the frocks that will be worn this summer—5c. per yard.

59c. for $1.25 Underwear.

Changes may now be made without risk. The time has come for heavyweights to be relegated. We've been waiting for a real thermal temperature to announce the following. They now have a favorable showing:

Two hundred dozen Men's Shirts and Drawers. They are in plain and ribbed Maco Cotton and fine Lisle thread—natural, ecru, blue, pink, salmon, and pretty mixtures; some are solid; others are striped satin and silk fronts, pure white pearl buttons. They are samples that we bought for less money than it cost to manufacture them. They retail regularly at $1.00 and $1.25; choice at 59c.

Women's full-bleached cotton Jersey-ribbed shaped vests, V-neck with wing sleeves, and high neck with short sleeves, crochet edges with silk tape inserted, pearl buttons, regular 19c. quality as we sell them, many stores ask 25c.; our price, while this lot lasts, 15c.

Women's genuine Swiss ribbed Lisle thread Vests, low neck and sleeveless, neck and armholes edged with crocheted embroidery run through with silk tape, 39c.

Collars and Cuffs.

Men's four-ply linen "Webster" brand Collars, all styles and sizes; our regular price is $1.32 per dozen, but they are worth more. We reduce them to 99c. for Friday and Saturday.

Pajamas.

Men's and Boys' Pajamas, made of madras cloth, pink and blue, stripes and checks, worth $1.25; our price, 79c.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

IN ANNEX.

These light weights are welcome. Buy them, wear them, and enjoy a "burden lifted." Serges command the preference. Therefore our stock of Serges is large. Don't judge of styles and qualities by the prices we quote. They are entirely incongruous. The tone, workmanship and general excellence of our Clothing would justify higher rates.

Men's Sack Suits, made of extra quality black and blue serge, medium and fine wale, full lined or skeleton back, regular, stout and slim sizes, manufactured to retail at $12.00; our price, $9.49.

Men's Sack Suits, made of fine all-wool worsteds and cheviots, checks, stripes and mixtures, single or double breasted vests, worth $12.00; our price, $9.49.

Men's Sack Coats, made of fine black alpaca, $1.88.

Finer qualities, made of alpaca, mohair and flannel, plain black, striped and gray effects, at prices correspondingly low.

Men's Sack Coats, made of light weight blue serge, skeleton back, worth $3.50; our price, $2.69.

Men's Double-Breasted Coats, made of fine blue serge, unlined, broad silk facings, worth $5.00; our price, $3.98.

Men's white duck Trousers, good quality, 94c.

Boys' washable Suits, made of Galatea stripes and checks, guaranteed colors, large variety of

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Cincinnati Wins Another Game at the Polo Grounds.

ERRATIC PITCHING THE CAUSE

Colcolough, New York's Pitcher, Liberal with Bases on Balls—Brooklyns Again Defeat Louisville.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	29	11	.725
Boston	25	13	.658
St. Louis	24	15	.615
Chicago	24	16	.600
Philadelphia	22	16	.579
Cincinnati	21	16	.568
Baltimore	22	17	.564
Pittsburg	16	21	.432
New York	15	23	.395
Louisville	12	27	.308
Washington	12	28	.300
Cleveland	8	27	.229

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 7; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 7.
Boston, 12; Cleveland, 6.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 11; Washington, 10.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

It was the most erratic kind of pitching that caused the New York's defeat at the hands of the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Colcolough, whom Manager Day discovered somewhere in South Carolina, was the offender. He was reported to have been the real thing when first secured by the Giants, but for about four innings yesterday he could not pitch well enough to beat an ordinary semi-professional team. He could not locate the plate half the time and when he did get the ball over, the Cincinnatis met it with their bats.

By the time Colcolough became a bit tuned up, the game was lost, as the local team could do but little with the pitching of Phillips. The New Yorks got thirteen hits—5 more than their opponents—but with the exception of the sixth inning, they were scattered. The locals, with a few exceptions, played as though they were suffering with that oft expressed tired feeling. Even the umpires performed poorly, particularly Andrews, who did not see Hartman touch out Beckley in the second inning. This gave the visitors a run that was not coming to them, but it made no material difference to the ultimate result.

The visitors played a fast fielding game, so did Davis and one or two other members of the local team. Steinfeldt and Corcoran cut off several of the locals' chances to score by brilliant pick-ups and throws. Davis helped complete a neat double play and was also very much in the game in the hitting line. He came to the bat four times and cracked out as many base hits. O'Brien played a fine game on left field; some of his catches were cleverly made.

Two bases on balls, as many hits, a sacrifice, coupled with a fumble by Davis, enabled the Cincinnatis to score three runs in the first inning. In the locals' first inning after one was out, Grady hit a grounder which Steinfeldt picked up and then threw under the grand stand, and Grady made a circuit of the bases. Colcolough got in some of his erratic work in the second, when three bases on balls, an error by Davis, and another by Umpire Andrews, gave the visitors a brace of runs. Two baggers by Beckley and Corcoran added one run to their score in the fourth. In the eighth a base on balls and two singles gave them the seventh run. Hits by Wilson, Gleason, and O'Brien, gave the New Yorks their two runs in the sixth. In this inning the four hits were made consecutively, but the three following batters were easily retired, although a hit or two at this stage of the game would have meant disaster to the visiting team. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Grady, c	1	1	3	4	0
Wilson, lb	1	3	14	0	0
Davis, ss	1	4	2	3	3
Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	1	0
O'Brien, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Hoyt'r, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Colcolo'h, p	0	0	1	3	0
*Warner	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	11	27	13	4

*Batted for Colcolough in ninth.

CINCINNATI.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wood, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Smith, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	14	0	0
Steinfe't, 3b	1	0	0	7	1
Corcor'n, ss	1	2	3	5	0
Miller, cf	0	1	3	0	0
McPhee, 2b	2	0	3	3	1
Peitz, c	1	1	9	2	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	8	27	18	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Stolen bases—Corcoran, Beckley. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Beckley, (2,) Corcoran, Wilson. Double plays—Davis and Wilson; Corcoran and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Colcolough, 9; off Phillips, 2. Struck out—By Colcolough, 3; by Phillips, 1. Wild pitch—Colcolough. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 10. First base by errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The Team Defeated the Louisvilles Through Good Batting.

The Brooklyns won their fourth straight game from the Louisvilles at Washington Park yesterday. Both teams batted hard, but the Brooklyns did the strongest work in this line. Maul's pitching just suited the Louisvilles, and he was relieved by Dunn in the fifth inning. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	3	3	0	0	1
Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Dexter, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Wagner, 3b	1	1	1	4	0
Decker 1b	1	2	17	0	0
Hitchey, ss	0	2	1	4	0
Wood, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Kitridge, c	0	1	2	3	1
Phillippi, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	7	14	24	21	5

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	2	3	0	1
Keeler, rf	1	0	1	2	1
Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	2	3	6	3	0
Jones, cf	1	1	1	1	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Daly, 2b	2	2	2	3	0
Farrell, c	0	2	0	1	0
Maul, p	1	0	0	3	1
Dunn, p	0	1	1	3	0
Total	8	14	27	15	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	*2	—8

*Home run—Hoy. Kelley. Three-base hit—Clarke. Two-base hits—Kitridge, Farrell. First base by errors—Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 9; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By Phillippi, 2. Stolen bases—Dexter, (2,) Wagner, Phillippi. Sacrifice hits—Woods, McGann, Farrell. Bases on balls—Off Phillippi, 3; off Maul, 1. Double play—Dahlen, unassisted. Hit by pitched ball—By Maul, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—By bunching their hits the Philadelphias managed to take the last game of the series from Chicago. The Chicagos' eight hits were scattered through six innings and were of little benefit. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Doyle and Donahue; Philadelphia, Donahue and Cartwright. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The Orioles won an exciting ten-inning game to-day and made it three straight from St. Louis. Both pitchers were in fine form and but for errors behind them not a run would have been scored. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Hemming, and Robinson; St. Louis, Cuppy and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 12; Cleveland, 6.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Clevelands again disdained a good lead in the game with Boston to-day, only to lose it through the heavy batting of the Champions. Collins's fielding and batting were the features of the game. Score:

Boston	0	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	*—	—12
Cleveland	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Base hits—Boston, 15; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Boston, 0; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Clarke; Cleveland, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Burns.

Pittsburg, 11; Washington, 10.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Rowdy ball playing, which came near resulting in blows between Mercer and Bowerman, disgusted many of the spectators at to-day's ball game between Washington and Pittsburg, and finally required the services of a policeman to keep the peace. The trouble was occasioned by Mercer apparently taking the ball from Bowerman and thereby preventing the former being cut off at the plate. The visitors won the game by a very close shave after starting out with a lead of 10 runs in the third inning, Pitcher Baker going to pieces in this inning and giving way to Herring and Mercer. McCarthy was knocked senseless while at the bat by a ball thrown by Catcher Butler. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—11

Base hits—Washington, 14; Pittsburg, 14. Errors—Washington, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Washington, Baker, Herring, Mercer, and Butler; Pittsburg, Leever, Tannehill, Gardner, and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Marylanders Defeat Jaspers.

The baseball team of the University of Maryland was defeated by the Jaspers of Manhattan College in a lively game at Jasper Field yesterday afternoon. The score by innings:

University of Maryland	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	—9
Manhattan College	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Batteries—University of Maryland, Goodrich and Owens; Manhattan College, Castro and Agnew.

Other Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 12; Auburn, 11.
At Worcester, Mass.—Cornell, 7; Holy Cross, 4.
At Cortland—Cortland, 8; Oswego, 1.
At Lewiston, Me.—Tufts College, 7; Bates, 3.
At Andover, Mass.—Andover, 7; Lawrenceville, 2.
At Worcester, Mass.—Worcester, 6; Providence, 4.
At Hartford, Conn.—Springfield, 7; Hartford, 5.
At Lancaster, Penn.—Lancaster, 9; Paterson, 1.
At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 4; Allentown, 3.
At Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Wilkesbarre, 5; Reading, 2.
At Scranton, Penn.—Scranton, 7; Newark, 0.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Indianapolis, 2.

Reporters Receive Their Trophy.

The Coogan Silver Plate, won by the City Hall newspaper reporters in their baseball game with members of the Municipal Assembly, was formally presented to the reporters by Borough President Coogan yesterday. The plate is fastened to an oaken backing, and is very handsome. It bears the figure of a baseball field and half a dozen players, with the following inscription: "Presented by James J. Coogan to the City Hall Reporters' Club, winners of the baseball game between the City Hall reporters and the Municipal Assembly, at the Polo Grounds, May 13, 1899."

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which will be sailed to-morrow off the clubhouse at College Point, will bring together all of the smaller craft which have attracted attention in these waters in the races thus far held. The entries are as follows:

Schooners—Gaetena, A. S. Williamson.

Sixty-five-foot Sloops—Whiteaway, F. H. Boynton.

Fifty-two-foot Sloops—Moccasin, J. H. Mason, Jr.; Acushla II., H. W. and A. G. Hanan.

Forty-three-foot Sloops—Eurybia, Charles Pryer; Gurnard, L. H. Zocher; Nautilus, John J. McCue; White Wing, W. H. Hall, and Hussar, James Baird.

Thirty-six-foot Sloops—Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson; Memory, E. Hope Norton; Paiute, H. C. & W. B. Beam, and Viking, H. A. Quackenbosh.

Thirty-foot Sloops—Haydee, A. D. Morstadt; Ouanonicke, R. Sands; Idylla, A. V. O'Connor, and Narika, F. T. Cornell.

Special Thirty-foot, L. W. L. Class—Hera, R. N. Ellis; Carolina, Pembroke Jones, and Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

Thirty-foot Cabin Catboats—Dot, C. T. Pierce; Bogota, C. C. Beard, and Leisure, F. B. Myrick.

Twenty-five-foot Cabin Cats—Dolphin, George H. Montrose; Osage, A. C. Nickerson; Kite, R. M. and S. H. Goddard, and Thisbe, W. D. Reed.

Twenty-five-foot Knockabouts—Alyce, W. D. Hennen, and Oiseau, H. L. Maxwell.

Twenty-one-foot Knockabouts—Spindrift, S. C. Pirie; Kittie, Hazen Morse; Midge, F. W. Moyer, and Mongoose, Simeon E. Ford.

Twenty-one-foot open cats.—Constance, C. H. Ennever, and Ox, Robert N. Bavier.

Eighteen-foot open cats.—Lobster, T. J. S. Flint, and Minnetonka II., Whiting Brothers.

L. D. Huntington, Jr., is building a one-rater at New Rochelle to enter the trial races for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

The sloop Dragoon, purchased by Julian Schley of Savannah, and recently arrived there, won the first race in which she entered the other day, but was counted out on account of a foul. It appears that she had to foul another boat or go ashore and she took the chances of a foul. She is shortly to race against a Charleston boat for the inter-State championship trophy. This was formerly rowed for, but of late has been made a yachting trophy. Charleston held it until last year, when it went to Savannah, and the latter city will make a hard fight to keep it.

A. Homer Skinner of Fall River is having a schooner built from designs by his brother, H. M. C. Skinner. She is to be 60 feet 6 inches over all, 40 feet load-water line, 14 feet beam, and 6 feet draught.

The work at Webber's, New Rochelle, has been considerably delayed owing to Mr. Webber having been the victim during the Winter of sciatic rheumatism.

The new yawl building for Mr. Hartshorn at his yard in New Rochelle is nearly ready.

The American Yacht Club had the largest and most successful opening of its history on Memorial Day at Milton Point. Many newly elected members were present, as were nearly all the prominent near-by residents, fully a hundred stylish turnouts bringing them thither. There were string music and a ladies' tea at 5 o'clock. The management this season comprises some very active members, who propose to run the club on liberal principles and to provide each week some interesting features, such as musicales, dances, regattas, and games on the extensive lawns. The clubhouse at Rye occupies one of the finest sites on the Sound.

The sloop yacht Calamity, after undergoing extensive alterations, will go into commission from College Point next week. She is in command of Capt. W. C. Mulker.

A PASTOR'S WOMAN SECRETARY.

Church Members Object to Her and a Break Is Threatened.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 1.—There seems to be a possibility of a split in the flock of the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, which forms the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Widdemer came to Asbury Park a few years ago as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He was recognized as an unusually good preacher, and drew large congregations. In the course of time peculiar stories began to circulate about him. There was a division of the members, and the majority stood by their pastor. The adherents of the pastor insisted that if any one had anything against him they should prefer charges and substantiate them. This course was never pursued, consequently his followers would not forsake him, and they left the First Presbyterian Church in a body and formed the First Congregational Church.

All went well until within the last few weeks, when, because of failing eyesight, the pastor engaged a woman secretary to whom he might dictate his sermons, letters, &c. This revived the talk, and many members objected to a female secretary. Now matters have assumed such a state that the official board of the church have found it necessary to make an investigation, in order to see whether or not any of the late reports are well-founded. Several sessions of the Deacons' committee have already been held, and the rumored reports have been discussed at length. Last night they were in session until a late hour, but no official information has been given out.

It is said that Mrs. Widdemer was one of those who opposed the woman secretary.

Ill-Health Leads to Suicide.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., June 1.—Joseph Seelig, aged sixty-five years, senior member of the firm of J. Seelig & Son, clothing manufacturers, committed suicide to-day by stepping in front of a fast express train on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. Ill health for the past few years is assigned as the cause of the suicide.

Chicago Child Killed by a Horse.

CHICAGO, June 1.—John Lind, a coal dealer, living at 3,118 Princeton Avenue, and his four months' old son Raymond, were attacked to-day by a horse which was frightened by the child's white dress in a barn at the rear of 3,153 Princeton Avenue. The boy was trampled to death and Lind received probably fatal injuries.

GOOD GOLF AT SHORT HILLS

James A. Tyng Again Makes the Amateur Record.

FIRST HOLE IN SIX STROKES

Fifty-four Players, Representing Twenty-one Different Clubs, Took Part in Yesterday's Contest.

James A. Tyng, who has won two golf club championships within the past week, those of Morris County and Baltusrol, continued his good work yesterday in the opening round of the Baltusrol Club's three-day tournament on the links near Short Hills, N. J. In the qualifying round he again made the amateur record score for the course of eighty-two strokes, held by himself, and won the special cup given for the lowest record of the day. His game was very steady, the worst hole being the first, 470 yards, for which six strokes were needed. That hole was made once in four strokes by Charles F. Watson of the Morris County Club, when playing off the tie for the last places.

Next to Tyng came Archer M. Robbins of the St. Andrews Club, who turned in a record of 84 from very accurate golf, and he showed that is getting back into his customary high class game. R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, who defeated Douglas at Lakewood, came up in a tie for third place at 86 with T. T. Reid of Montclair. Some of the other good men in the first sixteen who qualified for the Governors' Cup, the chief trophy, were H. P. Toler, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., former intercollegiate champion; Howard A Colby, Dr. O'Connor, F. M. Bacon, and W. Y. Marsh.

Six tied at 94 for the last three places, and the three who lost in the play-off fell into the consolation set, for which the second sixteen were eligible. Four tied for the last two places here also. The others, twenty-two in number, became the inconsolables, by which name the special cup is called, given by Bruce Price, for their competition to-day. The large number of fifty-four players, representing twenty-one clubs, turned in scores. They are as follows, Tyng's winning record being given in full:

GOVERNORS' CUP CLASS.

James A. Tyng, Morris County—	Out.	In.	T'tal.
Out	6	5	4 4 4 4 4 5 4—40
In	4	4	5 5 4 5 5 5 5—42
Total			—82
Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrews	42	42	84
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	41	45	86
T. T. Reid, Montclair	42	44	86
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	44	43	87
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	44	44	88
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Stat. Island	41	47	88
Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol	43	46	89
A. Z. Huntington, Scranton Country	43	46	89
Allan Kennedy, Montclair	43	47	90
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield	47	45	92
W. B. Cheney, Orford	47	45	92
Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County	47	46	93
E. F. McGlachlin, Dyker Meadow	44	50	94
W. Y. Marsh, Morris County	43	51	94
Charles F. Watson, Morris County	52	42	94

CONSOLATION CLASS.

J. R. Wilmer, Baltusrol	51	43	94
George A. T. Toffey, Jersey City	48	46	94
Bruce Price, Baltusrol	46	48	94
D. Brandreth, Mount Pleasant	47	48	95
P. C. Hubbard, Montclair	45	49	95
L. H. Graham, Baltusrol	46	49	95
H. R. Ashmore, Baltusrol	48	47	95
W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City	52	44	96
Vincent Hochmeyer, Harbor Hill	48	48	96
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	47	49	96
Garry B. Adams, Crescent	48	48	96
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	51	46	97
R. A. Waterbury, Baltusrol	51	47	98
Grier Campbell, Baltusrol	48	50	98
Arthur Taylor, Oakland	51	48	99
Paul Wilcox, Montclair	47	52	99

THE INCONSOLABLES.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Paul B. Cooke, Harbor Hill	48	51	99
C. C. Harmstad, Jersey City	49	50	99
R. W. Gardiner, Baltusrol	48	52	100
W. C. Cushman, Baltusrol	51	49	100
H. W. Slocum, Baltusrol	53	47	100
George W. Case, Jr., Baltusrol	49	52	101
C. C. Ennever, Montclair	45	57	102
Arthur J. McClure, Seabright	52	50	102
Prof. J. E. Danton, Baltusrol	46	57	103
J. I. Jones, Crescent	49	54	103
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	54	49	103
Dr. E. O. Mitchell, Powelton	47	56	103
Gerrit Smith, Richmond Hill	51	52	103
Olaf Sangstad, Hillside	48	56	104
H. V. Cennett, Jr., Baltusrol	53	52	105
George B. Jenkins, Essex Co.	54	51	105
W. R. Thompson, Crescent	54	51	105
C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent	53	52	105
A. la. Peekes, Jr., Oyster Bay	53	52	105
G. V. Mackenzie, Baltusrol	55	51	106
H. G. Cortis, Essex County	54	56	110
C. A. Whitaker, Baltusrol	58	55	113

One match play round in each of the chief events was played in the afternoon, with the following results:

Governor's Cup, First Match Play Round—Tyng beat Huntington, 7 up and 5 to play; Colby beat Leavitt, 2 up and 1 to play; Robbins beat Bacon, 3 up and 2 to play; C. Watson, Jr., beat Marsh, 2 up; Bayard beat Kennady, 3 up and 1 to play; Tolyer beat C. F. Watson, 1 up, (19 holes;) Reid beat O'Connor, 3 up and 2 to play; Cheney beat McGlachlin, 6 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup—First Match Play Round.—Graham beat Hockmeyer, 1 up, (19 holes;) Campbell beat Kane, 1 up, (19 holes;) Brandrith beat Price, 7 up and 6 to play; Wilcox beat Toffey, 1 up; Hubbard beat Waterbury, 1 up; Adams beat Wilmer, 5 up and 4 to play; Ashmore beat Taylor, 4 up and 2 to play; Ridgeway beat Gunther, 2 up.

The tournament will be continued to-day with two rounds in each of the above events.

Cregan Re-elected Captain.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 1.—At a meeting of the members of the track team this afternoon John F. Cregan was elected Captain for the coming year. Cregan will take a post-graduate course next year. He was Captain this season and won in the mile run at the intercollegiate games last Saturday. In 1898 he won both the mile and half-mile events. Cregan comes from Schenectady, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Manager of the Oxford-Cambridge Team Talks of the Meeting with Yale and Harvard.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Charles N. Jackson, bursar, or treasurer, of Hertford College, Oxford, who will have charge of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic team which will compete with the team representing Yale and Harvard here next month, said this evening:

"I have received the Yale and Harvard provisional acceptance of the Oxford and Cambridge challenge, but I am unable to give out the text of the challenge until the details are settled, as a promise to that effect has been given to the Americans. I may say, however, that the English universities have been assured that a considerable amelioration has been effected in America as regards the organization of college athletics there, particularly in respect of the status of amateurs. This is especially true at Yale and Harvard, which, rightly or wrongly, England regards as the heads of the American college system.

"Information which has recently reached here leads us to believe that these universities are doing their best to remodel their athletics on the same basis as Oxford and Cambridge, and it is in consequence of this that the proposed contests are being arranged. Such a meeting, we believe, will be of much benefit to athletics in England, as well as in America, because it will show the world that the universities of both countries have decided that their athletics must be absolutely divorced from the least taint of professionalism.

"To attempt a match on any other ground would be useless; and it is relative to the best means of carrying this out that a temporary pause in the arrangements has occurred. Personally, I have no fear. The preliminaries will be speedily completed. It may be necessary to call a meeting of Oxford and Cambridge to consider the American suggestions; but I hope the latter will be so modified that they can be presented to the committee in complete form, only needing a formal ratification. Then we can prepare forthwith for the contests, arrange a general course of training for the events, and complete our plans to entertain our American guests.

"It has not yet been decided whether it is to be compulsory upon all parties to have all four universities represented in each event, or whether each side may construct teams in its own way. In any event, those having the matter in hand are most sincerely desirous that the meeting should occur and be a credit to all concerned. The date has not yet been decided upon. We hope now that July 22 may be selected, as July 15 would conflict with the Sandown Park (Eclipse) Meeting, a fashionable event. Much interest has already been awakened in athletic circles, and this will increase rapidly as soon as the preliminaries are complete."

From unofficial circles at Oxford to-day the following lists of the men who, it is said, will compose the English teams were received:

Event.	Oxford.	Cambridge.
100-yard-dash	C. R. Thomas	A. L. Hind
Quarter-mile-run	A. M. Hollins	C. G. Davison
Half-mile run	G. F. W. Struben	H. E. Graham
Mile run	R. B. Arnold	A. Hunter
Three-mile-run	A. R. G. Wilberforce	H. W. Warkman
High jump	H. S. Adair	W. P. Tomlinson
Long jump	G. C. Vassall	L. R. O. Bevan
Ham'r throwing	J. D. Greenchields	L. O. Baines
Weight throwing	I. D. Greenchields	G. W. Clark
120-yd. h'dle race	H. R. Parkes	W. P. Tomlinson

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN LONDON.

Two Unfinished Games Are Decided and Result in Draws.

LONDON, June 1.—There was no regular round played to-day in the international chess tournament now in progress in this city, but the two games left unfinished from previous rounds were decided. Teichmann and Blackburne and Pillsbury and Teichmann drawing their games. Appended are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	2	Pillsbury	1½	½
Blackburne	½	1½	Schlechter	½	1½
Cohn	2	0	Showalter	1	0
Janowski	2	0	Steinitz	½	1½
Lasker	1	1	Teichmann	1	1
Lee	½	½	Tinsley	0	2
Marocsy	1½	½	Tschigorin	1	1
Mason	1	1			

Australians Win at Cricket.

LONDON, June 1.—The first test cricket match between All-England and Australia opened at Nottingham to-day. Glorious weather prevailed, and the wicket was perfect. About 15,000 spectators were present. The Australians won the toss, went first to the bat, and at the close of play had scored 238 runs for eight wickets down.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SUZANNE DROESHOUT.—Judgments for $3,555 were entered yesterday against Suzanne Droeshout, dressmaker, of 60 West Thirty-seventh Street, who made an assignment on Wednesday in favor of Debenham & Co.

MORSE OIL AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY.—An attachment for $2,216 has been obtained against the Morse Oil and Pharmaceutical Company in favor of Gurn E. Lott on a note made by the company to Augustus Clason, who delivered it to Strathers, Wells & Co., who transferred it to Mr. Lott. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

GEORGE A. DENHAM.—Two judgments aggregating $7,247 were entered yesterday against George A. Denham in favor of Augustus C. Fisher. One of the judgments was for $4,876 on a note made by Mr. Denham in Boston on Feb. 15, 1892, to the order of the Merchants and Miners' Bank of Tallapoosa, Ga., and the other for $2,371, dated April 20, 1893, to the order of R. L. Spencer. Mr. Denham was served with the summons at 13 William Street.

Out of Town.

HURLEY & CASHMAN.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an attachment yesterday against Hurley & Cashman, shoe manufacturers, of Lynn, Mass., for $6,127 in favor of J. Walter Thompson for balance due for advertising. It was served on a wholesale shoe firm in this city.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Walter E. Woodford of 860 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $55,950 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of H. Edgar Hartwell & Co., decorators, formerly at 28 West Twenty-third Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 23, 1885. The principal creditors are W. H. Jackson, $11,000, borrowed money; W. H. Jackson, E. C. Jackson, and J. H. Hankinson, $17,000, for merchandise.

Morris Wiederman and Jacob Rosenbaum, who composed the firm of Wiederman & Rosenbaum, builders, formerly of 29 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $38,680, of which $14,453 are secured by bond and mortgage, and assets $1,400 in outstanding accounts. Mr. Wiederman has individual debts of $11,320, and no assets.

Joseph F. McGovern, bartender of 802 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,391 and no assets. His principal creditor is George McGovern, $13,943, balance due on notes, for goods sold and delivered, and for cash loaned.

Tobias Kemelhor of 76 East Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Hirschberg and Kemelhor & Fred, clothing manufacturers, of 738 Broadway, who dissolved in 1895. His liabilities are $23,936, and no assets.

Henry Waixel, cigar salesman of 321 East Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,280 and no assets.

A meeting of the creditors of Fleisch & Co., neckwear manufacturers of 568 to 574 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy J. J. Townsend, at 45 Cedar Street. The schedules showed total liabilities $235,412, and assets $94,260. About twenty-five claims were filed, and James T. Franklin was elected trustee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCTANDER, Arthur and Annie—Joseph W. Flynn	
ARMSTRONG, George E., and George E. Waimers—E. A. Gross and another	$1,888
ARMSTRONG, George E., and George E. Waimers—P. A. Welch and others	1,196
BAIRD, Matthew—W. Nelson	712
BENNETT, Abraham—S. Lipsohn and another	485
BROWNELL, Caroline F.—C. Lehmann	77
BLUSTEIN, Herman, and Mary Epstein—The People, &c.	175
BERLIANT, Joseph, and Frank Doran—The People, &c.	1,000
BRENNAN, Charles M.—W. D. Rusher and another	1,000
BARRE, Libanio—Beadleston & Woerz	230
COGAN, Peter—S. Goldstein	476
CHADIL, Anna, Joseph A., and Martha—S. Solomon	113
CORDUKE, Joseph—Beakes Dairy Company	838
CROOKS, Ellen, and Jacob Edler—The People, &c.	161
DENHAM, George A.—Augustus C. Fisher	300
DENHAM, George A.—Augustus C. Fisher	2,371
DROESHOUT, Suzanne—F. Debenham and others	4,876
DROESHOUT, Suzanne—F. Debenham and others	1,437
DEVLIN, Michael—T. O. Sullivan	2,117
DUFFY, Edward A.—The Mayor, &c., costs	165
FOSKETT, Catherine J.—S. Goldstein	331
FEINSTEIN, Samuel—T. J. McMahon, costs	117
FUERST, Michael, and Jacob Krenkel—The People, &c.	28
FLYNN, Hugh, administrator, &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	2,500
GILMAN, Charles W., and Charles Randall—I. Gartner and another	109
GUNST, Jacob M.—J. M. Gunst Disinfecting Company	192
GOLDSMITH, Arthur C.—G. C. Longley and another	444
GRUTE, Nain, and Will R. Wilson—H. C. Le Sourd	450
GRUTE, Nain, and Will R. Wilson—T. MacLarney	98
GRUTE, Nain, and Will R. Wilson—M. E. Billings	111
GLYNN, Timothy B.—M. J. Makewen	129
HALLIDAY, Sarah J.—B. E. Anderson	17
HUBBARD, Norman, Jr.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver	128
HERMAN, Louis—Louise Dolger, Sr., and others	87
HERRICH, Charles, executor—C. Kuhn	91
INGALLS, William—J. L. Daily	1,255
JAMES, George E.—Henry W. Corbett	81
KRUPP, Andrew—The Garden City Company	459
KETCHUM, Edgar—C. L. Miller	63
KRANKEL, Joseph, and Simon Sussman—People, &c.	228
KLEE, Sigmund—L. R. Adams	1,000
KERNIN, John—R. Grainger	365
LEVY, Benjamin—D. Valenti	119
LOOS, Charles W.—Brotherhood Wine Company	40
LEVY, Isaac, and Vincenc Masin—The People, &c.	77
MILDEBERGER, Minard D.—D. H. Olmstead	1,000
ME

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
80 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
ST. PAUL BL'D'G, 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. Bankers.
DEALERS
High Grade Investment Securities.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices 292 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg
56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila,
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
[OF CALIFORNIA.]
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds,
Notice of Redemption.

Notice is hereby given that the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of 1883 will be redeemed to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) now in the sinking fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Room 13, Hobart Building, San Francisco, up to the 5th day of June, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., May 3d, 1899.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1899.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1899, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4788	9824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14689	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5668	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	8167	5766	10560	14944	20832	33064
1147	8191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	8192	5821	10807	15004	21425	33209
1442	8295	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	8270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6200	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29128	34985
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7454	11839	16067	29606	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7904	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3647	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44828
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13109	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17950	30966	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2690	3768	8743	13976	18409	31562	51762
2767	3767	8937	14029	18425	31606	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3896	9024	14100	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

310	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10738	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3380	7714	11047	15214	20053	32699
1140	3399	7751	11163	15374	20079	33148
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34743
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8406	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1528	3620	8421	11928	15794	21833	39659
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21952	39718
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2476	3924	8917	13798	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9058	13986	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9082	14037	16869	30369	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45392
2673	4018	9858	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14255	17397	30601	46933
2812	4785	10117	14323	17449	30606	48486
2878	4845	10180	14353	18361	30833	49671
2911	4846	10188	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5067	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5852	10651	14524	19288	31781	52288
3079	5960	10630	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5381	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1608	6243	13708	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13846	15373	16719	17689	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13805	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

We offer $200,000
Treasury Stock of
The Amasa Lyon Umbrella Company,
CAPITAL, $500,000,
814 Broadway, New York City, and Retail Branches,
at Par, $50 per Share, full paid and non-assessable.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., New York, Registrar of Stock.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Counsel.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
AMASA LYON.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Pres. Metropolitan Savings Bank.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Vice President The New York Savings Bank.
WILLIAM F. PETERS, of The C. Kenyon Co.

The sale of this treasury stock is made to supply an established and widely known industry, with $200,000 increase of working capital with which to enlarge its business; the general prosperity of the country has produced a heavy demand for the goods.

The "Lyon Umbrella" is the best known and most sought after article of its kind in America; to supply the demand for it additional facilities are required, which this new capital will provide.

The business has been established a quarter of a century, and has at times exceeded $700,000 per annum, at an approximate net profit of 10%, or $70,000; it is expected that with the increased capital a business of $1,000,000 per annum will be done, and that dividends of 10% per annum will be paid, with a substantial surplus carried forward.

While patents, franchises, etc., are of limited duration, inventions supersede each other, fashions change, the trademark of Amasa Lyon stands in perpetuity; it is the life work of Mr. Lyon, and gives to this company the leadership in its line of business.

We will sell in one-share lots or upwards, 10% to accompany subscriptions, balance payable on allotment.

W. E. PENTZ & CO.,
BONDS AND STOCKS,
44 Broad St., New York.
412 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16th, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, OR COUPONS THEREFROM:
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879. (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885. (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad.)
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Under decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Maryland, entered May 15th, 1899, in "Consolidated Causes," "The Mercantile Trust Co. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al.," every holder of such Bonds, or Coupons, is hereby notified to **PRESENT THE SAME FOR PAYMENT** on or before **JUNE 17TH, 1899**, to the undersigned, at the office of the Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and that **INTEREST ON THE SAME WILL CEASE FROM AND AFTER JUNE 17TH, 1899.**

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR I. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, St. Paul 8% Terminal Mortgage Notes, 8% Purchase Money Mortgage Notes; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan, on or before June 3d, 1899. Certificates of deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company of New York, representing Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds, are not required at present to deposit their Certificates.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Second Series Bonds, Penokee Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds; Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Improvement Notes, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to the United States Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before June 3d, 1899, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 3, 1899**, and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first instalment** of twenty-five per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $50.00 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited;
On account of Preferred Stock, $5.00 for each share or certificate therefor deposited;
On account of Common Stock, $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above-named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of Jan. 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of Jan. 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first instalment paid.

New York, May 16, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York.
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York.
Reorganization Managers.

ELYTON COMPANY SECURITIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To the Holders of the Receipts and Trust Certificates issued for Elyton Land Company 6 per cent. Dividend Trust Bonds; Elyton Company stock; Elyton Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds:

That the Plan for the Reorganization of the Elyton Company under agreement dated October 4th, 1898, has been prepared by the Committee of Reorganization, consisting of Messrs. William Halls, Jr., Chairman; Augustus W. Kelley, Alexander D. Seymour, Thomas L. Jones, and William T. Hardie, and that said Plan was formally adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee, at New York, on May 26th, 1899. A copy of said plan has been lodged with each of the Depositories named in the agreement, viz.: Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Alabama, and Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, and notice is hereby given of the adoption of the Plan, and that said Plan shall become binding upon all the said holders who shall not withdraw stock or bonds represented by his certificate on or before June 20th, 1899. The agreement provides that unless such withdrawal of securities be made, the assent of the depositor to and his ratification of said Plan shall be conclusively and finally assumed, conferred, and given, and shall be irrevocable.

Copies of the Plan may be obtained by depositors on application to any of the above-named Depositories. C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 29th, 1899.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.

New York, May 20, 1899.
Coupons of the above bonds, due June 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date by the company at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.

SAM'L THOMAS,
TREASURER.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 29th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 2d, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.
40 Wall Street, New York, May 11, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from June 1st to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Office of WATSON & GIBSON,
Bankers and Brokers, 55 Broadway.
New York, June 1st, 1899.
We have this day admitted to our firm Mr. WILLIAM J. ALPERS.
WATSON & GIBSON.

Office of EDWARD SWEET & CO.
38 Broad St.
We have this day admitted to our firm Mr. FREDERIC BULL and Mr. HENRY W. BULL.
EDWARD SWEET & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

Heavy Imports Recorded.

Appraiser Wakeman received reports yesterday showing that the number of invoices received at the Public Stores last month was 21,082 and the number returned to the Collector was 21,430. The excess in the number returned was of course due to the fact that the Appraiser's force was catching up on the heavy April business.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:
COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The New York Steam Company,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
New York, May 25th, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK STEAM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Friday, June 9th, until the morning of June 14th, 1899.
E. F. SEADLER, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, May 25, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Monday, June 5th, 1899. Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MAY TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,168,891,407, a decrease as compared with last month of $3,695,857. This decrease in the debt is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $1,046,048,730; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,218,350; debt bearing no interest, $389,298,420. Total, $1,436,475,500. This amount, however, does not include $555,517,613 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $261,201,427; silver, $508,110,172; paper, $46,605,783; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $82,149,681; total, $898,067,063. Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $630,482,969, leaving a net cash balance in the Treasury of $267,584,094.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for May, 1899, shows the total receipts to have been $44,786,013, as against $30,074,818 for May, 1898. The disbursements amounted to $40,513,004, as against $47,849,903 for May last year, leaving a surplus for last month of $4,273,009.

The receipts from customs amounted to $18,367,906, a gain as compared with May, 1898, of nearly $5,000,000. From internal revenue the receipts were $23,720,729, a gain of about $9,200,000. Miscellaneous receipts were $2,697,377, a gain of $581,000. For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the receipts were $469,089,829, a gain as compared with the corresponding period last year of over $98,000,000.

The disbursements during the last eleven months amounted to $573,709,972, as against $395,523,105 for the corresponding period last year.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows total circulation of National bank notes on May 31, 1899, to have been $242,064,554, a decrease for the month of $649,779 and an increase for the year of $14,451,709.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $206,305,954, a decrease for the month of $1,660,333, and an increase for the year of $10,150,019. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $35,758,000, an increase for the month of $1,010,553, and an increase for the year of $4,301,690. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,600,310, and to secure public deposits $71,172,940.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows the total coinage at the United States Mints during May, 1899, was $7,804,569, as follows: Gold, $4,893,400; silver, $2,879,416; minor coins, $121,750. The number of standard dollars coined was 2,214,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $263,420,216; balance, $10,604,102; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $479,663.

Money on call in London, 1½@1

accumulates until the actual maturity of the issue in 1942. The contest is being watched with much interest on account of its bearing on all premium bonds.

SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

A dispatch received in Wall Street yesterday, reviewing business conditions in Louisville and Nashville territory, said:

"The Birmingham Car Service Association reports the car movement at that centre 800 per cent greater than at this time last year. Activity in the iron, coal, and coke districts, together with the enlarging export demand for Southern pine, is causing the development of good traffic throughout Louisville and Nashville territory. The earnings of the road liberally reflects this in handsome gains over last year. The Southern iron centres are all busy and many cognate industries are being drawn to Birmingham and other large Southern centres. A heavy accretion of new traffic will be experienced when, about six weeks hence, the new steel plant built by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company will start running. It will have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. In order to supply iron, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company will blow in more furnaces. It will have fifteen in blast in July, as against nine on Jan. 1. The reduction in export freight rates is of paramount importance to the Southern iron trade. As late as 1895 it was found difficult to do an export business. The Louisville and Nashville Directors set to work to make it possible to build up a large export iron trade. Their policy of building up the port of Pensacola to that end has been crowned with success. Frequently rates from Pensacola to Eufogean ports have been cut down 30 per cent. owing to the numbers of new steamship lines that now put into that port. Exports of the two principal Southern iron companies have been as follows:

	T. C. I.	Sloss Co.
1894	....	100 tons
1895	225 tons	191 tons
1897	44,880 tons	26,250 tons
1897	82,380 tons	45,896 tons
1898	190,400 tons	66,927 tons

"Exports in 1899 will largely exceed those of 1898, and a rapidly expanding export trade is expected. The lumber trade is now contributing a good deal of paying freight. Cuba, South and Central America, the United Kingdom, and the Continent of Europe are the principal buyers. Last week Cuba took 600,000 feet, South America 1,500,000 feet, and the United Kingdom 3,000,000 feet."

WESTERN WINTER WHEAT LIGHT

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Corn Belt, in its monthly summary of the crop situation for the month of May, says: "From information gathered by over 600 correspondents scattered throughout Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Kansas, Northern Missouri, and Northwestern Colorado, the indications are that Winter wheat has suffered from Winter-kill enough to affect the yield at least one-half."

In the grain market to-day profit-taking and changing over into September caused a drop of 2@2½c. in July wheat to-day. Large Northwest receipts and weak cables caused a weak opening in wheat. Reports of further damage by Hessian flies encouraged enough buying during the first hour to check the decline. But offerings increased as the market sagged. The bulls appeared ready to sacrifice a large slice of their recent profits, and the bears pressed every advantage. Liquidation became general near the end.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of twenty-five shares of Phenix Bank stock at 110.

Increase of $117,872 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for April, making an increase of $470,466 since July 1.

Likelihood of an advance of 25 cents per ton in anthracite coal, both at tidewater and Western price, on July 1.

Increase of $1,775 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus for April, making an increase of $21,277 since July 1.

Decrease of $117,256 in Union Pacific's net earnings for April, but increase of $1,129,033 since July 1.

Deficit of $8,369 shown by Houston and Texas Central for April, against net earnings of $36,213 in the same month last year.

Election of William H. Lamprecht of Cleveland, Ohio, Philip Kearny, and Harris A. Wheeler as members of the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $17,773 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for April, but decrease of $80,273 since July 1.

Increase of $32,354 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for April, making an increase of $39,209 since July 1.

Reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Increase of $22,822 in Mexican Central's net earnings for April, but decrease of $858,-of $218,883 since January 1.

Election of Anson R. Flower as a Director of the New York Air Brake Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Flower.

Increase of $31,402 in Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's net earnings for March, an increase of $29,383 since July 1.

Sale by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to local bankers of $8,200,000 3½ per cent. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis fifty-year gold bonds, to be issued in place of maturing bonds. The new 3½ per cent. bonds are issued under the same mortgage as the existing 4½ per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company.

Sale of the Old Custom House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he will open bids for the purchase of the present Custom House building in New York at 2 P. M. July 3. The upset price is $3,000,000. A cash payment of $70,000 is required and the remaining payments may be made at times to be agreed upon. Four per cent. will be charged on deferred payments. Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $150,000. The Government will occupy the old building until the new one is completed, and will pay rental at the rate of 4 per cent. on the purchase price.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $3,280,000 Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and $500,000 Mexican Central Railway consolidated 4 per cent. bonds.

Decrease of $11,905 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for April, making a decrease of $170,408 since July 1.

Special meeting to-day of the stockholders of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies to turn over the properties to the new Chicago Union Traction Company.

Increase of $29,549 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for April, but decrease of $119,611 since July 1.

Increase of $72,804 in New York, Ontario and Western's gross earnings for April, making an increase of $151,497 since July 1.

Denial by officials of the Erie Railroad of the report that the company is to build a new and direct line from Cleveland to Marion, Ohio, to connect with the Chicago and Erie.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Continental Trust Company invites holders of certificates of deposit of the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company to call on or before June 8 for information.

P. J. Goodhart & Co. and Simon Borg & Co. announce that they have sent out notices calling in the cash subscriptions to the Federal Sewer Pipe Company. This company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capital of $25,000,000, controlling about forty-three plants throughout the country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. $8,200,000 3½ per cent. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis fifty-year gold bonds, to be issued in place of maturing bonds. The new 3½ per cent. bonds are issued under the same mortgage as the existing 4½ per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 1, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	81	Adams Express	111	112	111	112	.....
18½	19	1,175	Am. Car & Foundry	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	—1
62	64	421	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	63	61	63	.....
138	142	30	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
33⅝	34¾	850	American Cotton Oil	34½	34¾	34	34	— ¼
90	91	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	.....
36¼	36½	1,810	Am. Smelt. & Ref	35½	36¼	35¼	36	+⅝
81⅞	82¼	2,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	81	81⅞	80½	81⅞	+1⅝
19	21	225	American Malting Co.	20	20	20	20	.....
73	75	150	American Malt. Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+4
9⅝	10¼	630	American Spirits Mfg.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28	31	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	29	29	29	29	—1
50¼	59⅝	15,370	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅜	59⅝	57⅜	59¼	+1¼
94¾	95½	710	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94⅝	95	94½	95	— ⅛
144	144¼	71,728	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	140	144⅛	139½	144¼	+4½
116	117	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¾	115⅝	115¾	115¾	.....
33¼	34	2,675	American Tin Plate	34	34½	33⅜	34	— ½
82	83	100	Am. Tin Plate pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅝
93½	94	16,806	American Tobacco	90	93½	80½	93½	+ 1½
53	53¼	10,795	Anaconda Copper	53½	53½	51¼	53	—1¼
26⅝	29¾	710	Am. Steel Hoop	26	26½	26	26½	+ ½
73	74	1,150	Am. Steel Hoop pf	73	74	73	73	+1¼
17⅜	17⅝	1,335	At., T. & S. F.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅝
53⅞	54	24,635	At., T. & S. F. pf.	53⅝	54⅛	53⅛	54	.....
51¾	52	2,210	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	51	51½	—1½
73	73½	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74	74	73	73	—1
107	107¼	67,871	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	106	108	104⅞	107⅛	+ ⅛
13	14½	10	Brunswick City	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
50	51	200	Canada Southern	51½	51½	51	51	—1½
99	99¼	300	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
50½	50¾	3,000	Central Pac., ass't pd.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—1¼
57¼	57⅜	600	Chicago Con. Traction.	58	58	57¼	57¼	—1¼
127⅜	128	21,485	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅜	128⅛	126¾	127⅞	— ⅛
121½	123½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½	—1
13⅛	13¼	3,250	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	13⅝	13	13¼	.....
67	68	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	66	66	66	66	—2⅜
32½	33	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32¾	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	— ⅛
8	9	710	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8½	8¾	8	8½	— ⅛
36¼	40	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32½	36	32½	36	—1
122¼	122⅝	18,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	122¼	123	121¾	122⅝	+ ⅝
169	169½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169	169	169	169	.....
149½	150	1,825	Chicago & Northw	149⅝	149⅞	148	149	—1⅛
108¾	109	5,985	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅝	109	108	108⅝	— ⅛
17	18	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	18	18	18	18	.....
47	48	220	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	48	48	48	48	—1
50¼	50½	1,600	C., C., C. & St. L.	50⅜	51	50¼	50½	— ⅛
95	95½	210	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95½	— ⅛
41⅜	41½	1,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41⅜	42	41¼	41½	— ⅛
5⅜	5½	160	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
42	44	32	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
16	17	51	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	17	16½	16½	.....
12¾	13	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	—1
168¾	169	3,300	Consolidated Gas, ex d.	166	169	166	168½	+1
44⅜	45	23,668	Continental Tobacco	43¾	44½	40½	44½	+ ⅝
81⅞	82	6,350	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82	80½	82	— ¼
116	116¾	730	Delaware & Hudson	116	116¾	115½	116	.....
21¼	21½	1,225	Denver & Rio Grande	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
75⅜	75½	1,650	Denver & R. G. pf	75⅝	75⅝	74⅞	75⅛	— ¼
13½	15	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	—2¾
12	13	50	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
			Erie 1st pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝	+1⅝
54⅞	55¼	26,340	Federal Steel	54½	55½	53¼	55	.....
79	79¼	7,740	Federal Steel pf	79¼	80	78⅝	79¼	— ⅝
...	...	10	Ft. Worth & D. C.	16	16	16	16	.....
21	23	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	22	22	22	22	—5
117¼	117¾	1,865	General Electric	117½	117¾	117	117	— ⅛
66⅝	66⅞	560	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	68	66⅝	66⅝	— ½
165	170	50	Great Northern pf	170½	170½	170½	170½	.....
107½	108	225	H. B. Claflin Co.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
110½	111	1,545	Illinois Central	110	111¾	110	110¾	— ⅛
40½	40⅝	5,625	International Paper	40¼	41	40	40¼	—2
78	79	400	Internat. Paper pf	78½	78½	78¼	78½	— ⅛
14½	15½	900	International Silver	16	16½	15½	15½	— ½
11⅜	12	100	Iowa Central	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
10½	12	300	Kanawha & Michigan	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
9½	10	50	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10⅛	.....
53	54	100	Knickerbocker Ice	53	53	53	53	— ½
77	79¾	30	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
51	53	175	Laclede Gas	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅝
15½	16	70	Lake Erie & West	16	16	15½	15½	.....
67	67½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	— ⅝
65⅝	65⅞	16,625	Louisville & Nashville.	64⅞	65⅜	64⅝	65⅜	+1
105¼	105½	20,785	Manhattan Con	105¼	106¼	103⅜	105¼	+1
208	208½	22,890	Metropolitan St. Ry.	209	211	202	208	—1⅛
11⅜	12¼	1,215	Mexican Central	12¼	12½	11½	11⅜	— ⅝
3¼	3½	1,330	Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3½	3	3¼	— ⅛
115	116	100	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	— ½
53½	54	1,110	Minn. & St. Louis	53¾	54	52½	54	+1¼
89	91	430	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
24	26	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	27	25	25	—5
63	65	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	66	65	65	—2
11⅜	12¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
31½	33⅜	1,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30⅞	31½	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅜
39½	39⅞	7,725	Missouri Pacific	39¼	40	38⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
35¼	36¼	600	Mobile & Ohio	36	36½	35¾	36	—1
185	...	20	Morris & Essex	185	185	185	185	.....
42	42¼	1,250	National Biscuit Co	42	42½	42	42	— ½
97	98¼	150	National Biscuit Co. pf	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	.....
28¼	28¾	1,690	National Lead Co	28½	28¾	28	28	.....
110	112¼	200	National Lead Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....
44⅜	44⅜	2,690	National Steel	45½	45½	44	44¾	— ¼
87½	88	806	National Steel pf	88	88½	88	88	.....
114	114½	2,020	New Jersey Central	115	115	114	114	— ½
160	165	200	New York Air Brake	165	165	160	160	—5
127¾	128	7,385	New York Central	128¾	128⅞	127	127⅞	—1⅜
212	214	70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	212	212	.....
24⅜	24⅝	5,690	N. Y., Ont. & West	24⅜	25	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	1,200	Norfolk & Western	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
66½	67	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	66½	66¾	66	66¾	— ¼
11	11¼	2,110	North American	11	11	11	11	.....
46⅜	46⅝	20,265	Northern Pacific	46⅜	46¾	45⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
74¼	74⅜	5,492	Northern Pacific pf	75½	75½	73	74	—1½
7½	9	200	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	.....
33	38	200	Oregon R. & Nav.	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
35	40	200	Pacific Coast	38	38	38	38	—2
46⅜	47	2,890	Pacific Mail	47	47¼	46½	46¾	— ¾
126¾	126¾	5,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	126¾	126¾	126	126¾	— ¼
115¾	116	23,810	People's Gas, Chicago.	115¾	116	114¼	115⅝	+ ¼
2½	2¾	200	P., C. & St. L.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	.....
44⅞	45	510	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	44⅞	45	44½	44½	+ ⅛
45¼	46	600	Presed Steel Car	47	47	44⅞	44⅞	—2¼
78½	79	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
156	158	1,050	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157¼	157¼	156	156	—1⅞
19¼	20	540	Reading	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
56¼	56¾	8,270	Reading 1st pf	57¾	57	55⅝	56⅛	.....
33¼	33⅝	3,650	Reading 2d pf	33½	33½	33	33¼	— ⅛
77	79	225	Rio Grande West. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1
131	...	10	Rome, Water. & Og.	131	131	131	131	.....
4	4¼	300	St. J. & G. I.	4	4	4	4	.....
39	40¾	150	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	41	41	41	41	+2½
9¼	10	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	9	9	9	9	— ½
9¾	10¼	120	St. Louis & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	.....
35¼	36	1,275	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36¼	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	1,250	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅝
29¾	30	3,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29½	30	29	29¾	+ ⅛
45	55	225	St. Paul & Duluth	50	50	50	50	+4
93	94	300	St. Paul & Omaha	93	93	92⅝	93	— ⅛
30½	30⅝	7,550	Southern Pacific	30	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅝	4,900	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
48⅞	48¾	4,670	Southern Railway pf.	48⅜	49	48¼	48⅜	+ ¼
13	14	1,100	Standard Dis. & Dis.	13	13½	13	13	— ¾
60¼	62½	650	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	61	61	60	60	—2
6¾	8	670	Standard R. & T.	7⅞	8	7	8	+ ¼
58¼	58⅝	8,190	Tenn. Coal & Iron	56	58⅝	56	58⅜	+1⅝
17¼	17½	2,400	Texas Pacific	18	18	17¼	17½	—1
...	...	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
180	190	200	Third Avehue	190	190	190	190	—10
66¾	68	750	Twin City R. T.	66¼	67½	66¼	66¾	+ ⅜
39⅝	39¾	16,165	Union Pacific	41	41	38⅝	39⅝	—1⅝
73¼	73⅜	10,760	Union Pacific pf	74	74¼	72	73¼	—1
24	24¾	1,950	Union Bag & Paper	24	25	24	24	— ½
78	83	1,911	Union Fag & Paper pf.	77	79¼	77	79	+3
5¾	5⅞	800	United States Leather.	5¾	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
68¼	69	3,505	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅝	69	68	68⅜	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	7,745	United States Rubber.	47	49⅝	46¾	48¾	+1⅞
114¾	115⅞	570	U. S. Rubber pf.	115	115	114½	114½	— ⅝
7¼	8	15	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
19⅝	19¼	2,395	Wabash pf	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
88½	88¼	18,425	Western Union Tel.	90¾	90¾	87½	88⅜	—2⅜
8¼	8¾	1,010	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
22	23½	540	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24⅝	23	23¾	— ⅛
...	...	530	Wisconsin Central	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
1	...	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
		Sales.	652,106					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Homestake	70	73
3s, r., 1918	109½	109¾	Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
3s, c., 1918	109	109¼	Iowa C. pf.	42	43
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112⅝	K. & D. M.	3	4
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114⅛	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼	Keok. & W.	35	50
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼	Lac. G. pf.	99½	101
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Lake Shore	203	..
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Long Isld.	68	72
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..	Mah. C. R.	150	..
			M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Alb. & Susq.	195	..	Man. Beach	20	25
Am. Coal	130	..	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Am. D. Tel.	35	40	M. W. S. El.		
A. T. & S. F.	100	102¼	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	13	14¼
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	50	52
Ann Arbor	16	18	N. Y. & O. S.		
Ann A. pf.	40	42	1st pf.	102	..
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½	N. L. O. ctfs.	3½	4
Beech Creek	100	..	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Bost. A. L. pf.	108¾	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	48	65
B. Un. Gas	130	140	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
B., R. & P.	32½	36	N. Cent. C.	37	39
B., R. & P. pf.	70¼	75	N. Y. C. & N.	105	..
B., C. R. & N.	190	..	Chi. & Alton.	160	..
Chi. & Alton. pf.	185	..	Chi. & A. pf.	185	..
C. & E. Ill.	73	75	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf. 60	72
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	80½	91	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf. 28	33
C. & N. W.	190	193	Norf. So.	68	75
C., L. & W.	..	11	Ore. R. R. & N.	69½	72
C., L. & W. pf.	37	44	Pac. C.	1st pf. 82	88
Cleve. & P.	184	..	P. C.	2d pf. 55	62
C., C. & I.	..	..	Penn. Coal	375	..
C., C. & I. pf.	3	6	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. F. & I. pf.	100	108	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	85
Com. Cable	179	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
Consol. Coal	52	53	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	183	..
Consol. Ice	42	43	P. & W. pf.	7	8
Cons. I. pf.	85	92	Quicksilver	2½	3
D., L. & W.	164	167	Quicksil'r pf.	6	10
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	..	Rens. & Sar.	194	..
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5	Rio G. W.	38	40
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11⅞	13	St. L. & S. F.	1st pf. 67	69½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	76	79½	St. P. & D. pf.	101	102½
E. & H.	38	38½	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	180
F. & P. M.	30	32½	S. bull. ctfs.	61	62
F. & P. M. pf.	60	64	Sixth Ave.	200	..
Glucose pf.	105	106½	T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..	T. & O. C.	170½	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..	U. & B. R.	125	130
Hocking Val.	..	25	W. F. Exp.	47	50
Hock. V. pf.	54	56½	W. C. w. i.	13⅜	14¼
Hawaiian S.	110	..	Wis. C. pf.	48⅜	49

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Bingham-ton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham, pfd., 25; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds 1889, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,270	At., T. & S. F. pf.	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54⅛
50,910	Am. Sugar Ref.	140	144⅞	139⅝	144¼
100	Am. Tobacco	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92⅝
10	Am. Spir. Mfg.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
970	Am. Steel & W.	58¼	59⅜	57⅝	59
37,770	Brooklyn R. T.	106	107⅞	104¾	107¼
15,850	Chi., Bur. & Q.	127¼	128⅛	126½	126⅞
12,030	Chi., M. & St. P.	122¼	123	121¾	122⅝
1,880	Chi., R. I. & P.	108¼	109	108¼	109
20	Ches. & Ohio	24	24	24	24
721	Cont. Tobacco	43¼	43⅝	41⅝	43¼
100	Consol. Gas	167½	167½	167½	167½
50	Den. & R. G. pf.	75	75	75	75
7,850	Federal Steel	54½	55⅜	53⅜	55⅛
180	Federal Steel pf.	79¼	79¾	78⅜	79¼
5,040	Louis. & Nash.	64⅞	65⅞	64½	65⅞
4,720	Manhattan	105	106¼	103½	105¼
770	Mo. Pacific	39⅜	39⅝	38½	39⅜
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10	North American	11	11	11	11
60	N. Y. Central	129	129	128	128
2,340	Northern Pacific	46⅞	46⅞	45¾	46⅛
190	Nor. Pacific pf.	75¾	75⅞	73⅜	73⅝
150	Pacific Mail	47	47¼	46¾	46⅞
10,940	People's Gas	114⅞	115¾	114¼	115⅛
40	Reading	19½	19½	19½	19½
240	Reading 1st pf.	56⅝	56⅞	55¼	55½
60	Southern Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
180	Southern Ry. pf.	48¼	49	48¼	48¾
10	Stand. R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
310	Tenn. Coal & I.	56	57½	55⅞	57¼
1,640	Union Pacific	41	41	38	39⅝
530	Union Pac. pf.	74¼	74¼	72¼	72⅝
80	U. S. Rubber	47½	47½	47½	47½
130	U. S. Leath. pf.	64¼	64¼	68¼	68¼
1,710	Western Union	90½	90½	87⅝	88¼
161,050					

BONDS.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	At., T. & S.F. adj.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
80,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½
$110,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .84⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .31½
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.10
Cotton, middling ..... .06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .06⅛
Sugar, granulated ..... .05⅞
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .34
Beef, family 10.00
Beef, hams 19.50
Tallow, prime ..... .04½
Pork, mess 8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb. ..... .05¼
Lard, prime 5.23
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry 17.00
Butter, creamery, Western ..... .18½

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 77@78c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73@77c; No. 2 red, 78¾@80c. No. 2 corn, 33¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¾@33½c; No. 2 oats, 24½@25c; No. 2 white, 28@29½c; No. 3 white, 26½@27½c; No. 2 rye, 56¼@57c; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwest, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.95@8; lard, per 100 lb, $4.92½@$4.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.40@$4.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@$4.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.30.

COTTON.—The bulletin board on the Cotton Exchange yesterday recorded insignificant price variations and the pit presented a listless scene during the greater part of the session. Helped by encouraging cables from Liverpool, bulls succeeded in scoring an advance of 1 to 2 points on the first call, but, finding the investment public indisposed to lend their aid, gave attention exclusively to the readjustment of straggling accounts pending further developments not only at Liverpool, but in the South as well. As a matter of precaution, some of the less confident shorts sought cover around the opening, but soon withdrew from the market. Aside from the cable news, there was little yesterday on which to base new ideas. The weather in the South was unchanged, crop reports indicated much the same conditions as have prevailed during the early part of the week, receipts at interior points and the ports were light, American cloth markets were quiet and strong, Southern spot markets were steady to firm, with a moderate demand, and the export movement was small. The investment public exhibited every symptom of stock madness to the neglect of cotton, thus leaving the "talent" dependent entirely upon their own resources for incentive. Close upon the news that the plant was taking on squares and coming into bloom in some of the more favorable portions of the belt, were reports that the dreaded boll weevil had made its appearance, and was beginning operations in a most vigorous manner. The worm and grasshopper also entered into complaints, as did the assertion that insufficient moisture was retarding growth in the Southern districts. The market closed quiet, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.87@5.88
July	5.92	5.92	5.91	5.91@5.92
August	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.89	5.90	5.88	5.88@5.89
October	5.94	5.94	5.92	5.92@5.93
November	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.94@5.95
December	6.00	6.00	5.99	5.98@5.99
January	6.04	6.04	6.02	6.02@6.03
February	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.05@6.06
March	6.10	6.10	6.08	6.08@6.09
April	....	....	....	6.11@6.13

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling upland and 6¼c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼c and 6⅜c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c; Memphis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Spot cotton—A good business doing; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 3 13-32d; futures opened steady and unchanged; closed quiet, net unchanged to 1-64@2-64d advance; December-January, 3.20@3.21; January-February, 3.20½b; February-March, 3.21½s; March-April, 3.22b; April-May, 3.23s; June, 3.21½b; June-July, 3.21½b; July-August, 3.22b; August-September, 3.22b;. September-October, 3.22s; October-November, 3.21b; November-December, 3.20@3.21. Manchester yarns in moderate demand. Cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	83¼	84¼	81⅝	81⅝
September	82¼	82¼	81⅛	81⅛
December	83	83	81⅝	81⅝
Corn—				
July	39¼	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜
September	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
Lard—				
June				5.22

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78¼	78⅝	76½	76 9-16
September	77¾	78¼	77	77
December	77⅞	79	77¾	77¾
Corn—				
July	33 5-16	33⅝	32 15-16	33
September	33⅜	33 13-16	33 7-16	33 7-16
December	32⅞	33 1-16	32⅞	32⅞
Oats—				
July	23	23 1-16	22⅝	22⅞
September	20 3-16	20¼	20	20⅛
Lard—				
July	$5.00	$5.00	$4.97½	$5.00
September	5.05	5.12½	5.05	5.12½
Ribs—				
July	4.47½	4.55	4.47½	4.55
September	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.67½
Pork—				
July	7.87½	8.00	7.87½	8.00
September	8.02½	8.15	8.02½	8.15

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bears made a successful raid on the wheat market yesterday, attacking the July option with such vigor that it dropped within ¼c of September, whereas the previous day it was a cent above that option. This relative steadiness of the late positions was based on an idea that, it being a crop market, September was entitled to more support than had been yielded to values of late. Most of yesterday's news was distinctly bearish, while such of it as justified a bull interpretation received little attention from the trading element. Prominent among the sellers were professionals and foreign houses, those representing the latter purchasing of the last few days, when bull crop and other news was at its height. Two of the most important weakening influences of the day were bearish cables from Liverpool and Northwest receipts, which 210 cars against 210 a year ago. The English decline of ⅝d was reflected in Paris by unchanged markets. Antwerp, however, closed ¼f net higher. Failure of export houses to take advantage of the sharp break contributed still further weakness to our market in the late afternoon, so that final prices were practically low point for the day and 1@1¼c under the previous night.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 73c; July, 73¾c; September, 72¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77¾@78¼c; No. 2 Northern, 76c. Rye—No. 1, 55½c. Barley—No. 2, 41c; sample, 36@41c.

DULUTH, June 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¼c; July, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

CORN—No. 2, 39½c, elevator; 40½c, delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 31½c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 34@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64½@65c, and No. 1 Western, 65@65½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38c, and malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; no. grade, $1.65@$1.70. RYE FLOUR—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 65c; fine yellow, 66c@$1; coarse, $2@$4c. FEED—Spring, in bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14@$14.25, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.75@$16.50; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—Flour unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@30c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 5¾@6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, dull and weak, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Western greens, 7½c; Western, S. P., 8c; city greens, 8c. TALLOW—City, 4½@4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.90; refined lard, South American, $5.85; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARIN—Oleo, 5¾@5¾c; city-lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Hams—short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 40s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 26s; American, refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 65s. Cheese—American finest white, 50s; American finest colored, 47s; ordinary, new, 46s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 23s 3d.

COFFEE.—Early developments on the Coffee Exchange yesterday conclusively demonstrated that sentiment in local circles had undergone something of a change over night. This improvement was particularly noticeable on the short side and demand from this branch of the trade was largely responsible for an advance of 3 points on the more active positions at the opening. For several days past the opinion has been expressed that the market was in an oversold condition and in a position to turn sharply on anything like bull news. In face of bearish advices from Brazilian and European markets and a further accumulation of supplies at the various points the world over, a number of the less confident shorts sought cover around the opening and continued to take advantage of every opportunity throughout the day to reduce obligations and place themselves in a more secure position. Longs were slow to profit by this turn in affairs and put forth practically no effort to bring about a decided uplift in values. At the close the market was steady, unchanged to 5 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

June	....	....	....	4.75@4.85
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
August	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
September	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.01@5.05
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10
November	....	....	5.10	5.05@5.10
December	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.40
January	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
February	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
March	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
April	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
May	....	....	....	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6⅞00. Hamburg—Net unchanged. Havre—Net unchanged, January, 35.75; February, 35.00; March, 36.00; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 34.00; July, 34.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 35.00; November, 35.25; December, 35.50.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 4c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $28.50, pig iron warrants, $12; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $25.70; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits turpentine, 41¼@42c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.42½. E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W G, $2.65; W W, $2.95.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1.—Spirits turpentine, 37c; resin: A, B, C, D, 90c; E, 95c; F, $1.05; G, $1.10; H, $1.15; I, $1.25; K, $1.40; M, $1.70; N, $1.90; WG, $2@$2.10; WW, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, June 1.—Spirits turpentine, 36½@37c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.30, and $2.40.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—Turpentine, 36½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Live cattle, 10½@11¾c; top, 11¾c per lb, dressed weight; sheep, 13@14c dressed, weight; refrigerator beef, 8¾c per lb. CALVES—Common to choice veals, $4@$6; buttermilks, $3.25; mixed calves, $3.50@$4.12½. City dressed veals slow at 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to prime sheep, $3.25@$4.75; culls, $2.75@$3; yearlings, $4.50@$6.37½; 10 cars Southern lambs sold at $7@$8. Buffalo lambs, $7. HOGS—$4@$4.20.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing Confined to Small Properties—Activity on the East Side—Auction Sales.

Schrag & Richtberg, in conjunction with George W. Mercer, have sold for Gertrude Leslie to William C. Strange the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for A. Stewart the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 214 and 216 West Forty-eighth Street.

McVickar & Co. have sold for David H. Hyman to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 57 East Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold to a client the three-story tenement 217 West Twenty-ninth Street.

It is reported that Charles E. Johnson has resold the four-story dwelling 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, 22.6 by 100, purchased by him about two weeks ago.

Horace S. Ely & Co have sold for the Shrady estate to Lowenfeld & Prager the old building 2,031 Third Avenue, 25 by 100. The same brokers have also sold to A. Levy the old buildings, on lot 22.9 by 100, at the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Avenue D.

It is reported that the Benedict estate has sold 115 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story dwelling and stable on lot 25 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for the estate of Joseph Kahn to Lowenfeld & Prager the four-story building northwest corner of Madison and Oliver Streets, 23 by 75; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager to Fay & Stacom, for improvement, 114 Seventh Street, 25 by 91.

John Peters and Harry J. Sachs have sold for A. Bachrach to E. Quittner the six-story double tenement, with stores, 156 and 158 East Second Street.

Leopold Hutter has sold to a builder a plot, 125 by 200, on the south side of Hillside Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

Wessiau & Hogenauer have sold the five-story flat 71 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 100.5.

Barnes & Weinstein have bought the four-story front and rear tenements 288 and 290 East Houston Street, 40.5 by 80; also, from the Post estate, the two five-story double tenements 117 and 119 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 90 by 100.11.

B. and D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Abraham Freedman to Abraham Siegel for improvement the four-story building 101 Avenue B, 20 by 93.

The Mercantile National Bank took title yesterday to the property 189 Broadway, adjoining its present building at the southwest corner of Dey Street. The grantors are Charles Remsen and others, executors, and the stated consideration $350,000.

The deed was recorded yesterday, by which the New York Realty, Bond Exchange and Trust Company takes title to the Real Estate Exchange building, 59 to 65 Liberty Street. The consideration, according to the deed, was $580,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

219 West Thirty-third Street, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling, executor's sale, to Mrs. M. A. Donnelly $12,200

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

309 East Forty-second Street, 17 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling, public auction sale, to William Delaney 8,050

Decatur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, proposed, eight lots, 22, 24, and 28 foot frontages, and varying in depth from 58.3 feet to 86.9 feet, public auction sale, to William Buhler 7,600

By William Kennelly.

1,361 Webster Avenue, each 20 by 90, three-story brick and frame flats, trustee's sale, to Mary Stanton 6,050

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

13 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, executor's sale, to H. L. Hayden 49,900

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

234 East Fortieth Street, 20 by 72.3, four-story brick tenement, foreclosure sale, to A. Schwartz 12,775

317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling, foreclosure sale, to William W. Vaughn 13,412

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, 81 Pine Street, south side, 67.4 feet west of Water Street, 30.6 by 39.11 by 30.6 by 40, seven-story brick building; 128 Water Street, west side, 40.8 feet south of Pine Street, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 23.2 by 65.8 by 22.9 by 59.7, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $118,025.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 567 Second Avenue, west side, 39 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 19 by 62, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 160 West Fifty-Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,098; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 776, 778, and 780 Eighth Avenue, east side, 60.10 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 89.5 by 100 by 89 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $50,765; subject to another mortgage for $135,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Timpson Place, west side, 59 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame workshop, 20 by 50; Morris Dietsch, owner; F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fordham Road, south side, 81.5 feet east of Grand Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and shop, 20 by 46; Mary C. Nevills, owner; F. E. Albrecht of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Potter Place, northwest corner of Mosholu Parkway for a two-story frame dwelling, 15.6 by 24; Patrick Kennedy, Bedford Park, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 191 Henry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 76.6; Lippman & Gold of 143 Madison Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 128 Bowery, architects; cost, $18,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 22 by 35 and 27 by 86; Mark E. Stevens of 62 Liberty Street, owner; Charles E. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $76,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 2,500 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, two-story dwelling, 20 by 52; J. H. Metzler of 2,054 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

West Broadway, southwest corner of Grand Street, for an eight-story brick factory and store, 84.4 by 27 by 34.4 by 34.4; Ruth Livingston, owner; Wagner & Jahn of 109 University Place, architects; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

No. 27 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Leopold Stern, premises, owner; Herts Brothers, architects; cost, $800.

No. 229 Avenue A, to a four-story brick store and tenement; John J. Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; Frank H. Meyer, lessee; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 440 and 442 Park Avenue, to a six-story brick tenement and office; German-American Finance Company, owner; Edgar R. Bourne of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 1,733 to 1,737 Madison Avenue and 63 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to three five-story brick flats; Martin Frank of 51 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Collins Building and Construction Company, architects; cost, $8,500.

No. 75 Greenwich Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Philip Smith of 178 Sixth Avenue, owner; Ernest W. Gries, architect; cost, $1,200.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick clubhouse; Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner; Princeton Club, lessee; R. L. Walsh, builder; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; William Kramer of 351 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Andrew Ebson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 524 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story and basement stone and frame tenement; Michael del Gludice of 524 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $1,200.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—(Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway, except when otherwise specified.)—Trinity Avenue, from Dater Street to Westchester Avenue; hearing for objectors on June 14, 4 P. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 30. East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, from Mott Avenue to Exterior Street; hearing for objectors on June 9, 3 P. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 23. Public place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and the New York and Harlem Railroad; hearing for objectors on June 8, 11 A. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 23. East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Lind Avenue to Jerome Avenue; hearing for objectors on June 7, 11 A. M.; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 23. Addition to the Public Driveway, on its westerly side, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and High Bridge Park; hearing for objectors on June 13, 2 P. M., at the offices of the Commissioners, 253 Broadway, Rooms 312 and 313; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., June 30.

NOTICES OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE AND ASSESSMENT.—Lyman Place, from East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Stebbins Avenue to Freeman Street, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Carter Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street to Tremont Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. For the opening and extending of Undercliff Avenue, where the same adjoins Boscobel Place, as laid out under Chapter 640 of the Laws of 1897, June 13. Certain lands lying between Spuyten Duyvil Road and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, extending from a point opposite Johnson Avenue to about 650 feet in a southerly direction, to be laid out for a public park, June 13. East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, from Third Avenue to Park Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Public place, bounded by Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, June 13. For the opening and extending of the lane between Mott Avenue and Walton Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Randall Avenue, from Truxton Street and Leggett Avenue to the Bronx River, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Chisholm Street, from Stebbins Avenue to Intervale Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Johnson Avenue, from Spuyten Duyvil Road to West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Canal Place, from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Miner Place, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue, for a first-class street or road, June 13. Marmion Avenue, from Crotona Park north to the Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road, June 13.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x100; Anna C. Brintzinger and another to Julia C. Dedrick and others $1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 328 ft n of Burnside Av, 21x110x25x115; Michael Neubauer to James Kelly 1

AVENUE B, e s, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75; Michael Springer to Bertha Eynier 11,200

BANK ST, n s, 82.10 ft w of Washington St, 60.3x97.8x irregular; Margaretta K. Webb and another, executors, to Western Electric Company 12,000

BROADWAY, 189, w s, 25.6x98.8x25.10x99.6; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Mercantile National Bank 350,000

BROADWAY, e s, 77.8 ft s of 108th St, 0.2x38.9; Le Roy K. Pettit and wife to Spencer C. Judson 1

BRONXDALE AV, s w corner of Morris Park Av, 75.8x107.5x irregular; also Lots 148, 149, 151, to 154, map of 211 lots, portion of Wenning estate, Van Nest Station; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to John Mullally 3,500

BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 48 and 49; same map; 50.6x108.8x50x115.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Antwerp 500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 25.8x100; James Stillman to Zelah Loan 1

DELANCEY ST, 101, s w s, 22x66.6, with gore on strip adjoining; Crescentia Baumann to Harris B. Greenberg and another 13,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 68, s e corner of 138th St, 20x68; John J. Egan and others to Walter D. Starr 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 165, e s, 25x100; Clara Schmidt to Benedickt A. Klein 1

GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; West End Av, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x98; Avenue B, 25x100; Mulberry St, 87, w s, 25x100; Mulberry St, 82, 25x100; Hamilton St, 40, s s, 27x100x25x100; Henry T. McNulty to Edward O'Reilly 1

GRAND ST, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 39x100; Charles L. Adrian and wife to Philip Horowitz and another 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 42, map of Wardsville, 50x100; John J. Brady to Mary C. Breza 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 137th St, 24.11 x100; Lambert Suydam to Michael J. Keenan 19,250

LENOX AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 117th St, 50x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Samuel Bauer 10

LEXINGTON AV, 1,511, e s, 25x95; James Egan and another, to Hannah Putzel .. 100

LIBERTY ST, 59, s s, 100 ft e of Nassau, Liberty Place, 83.5x96.11x84.6x91.3; the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 580,000

LOT 55, map of land of S. F. Myers, Throgg's Neck, 25x150; Pauline A. Austin to Elizabeth Gallagher 1

LOTS 10 and 11, Block A, amended map of Mayes estate; Joseph Donovan to Cornelius S. Maley 1,500

LOTS 2, 2½, 3, and 3½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; E. H. Aube to Frank C. Underdonk 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 56th St, 25x75; Harriet Littauer and others, executors, to Alfred C. Bedford 75,000

MADISON ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 26.6x68.3; James Gormley to Isidore Jackson 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s 17.7 ft n of 105th St, 16.8x75; Molyneaux and wife to Estella Seymour 12,000

MOTT AV, 356, e s, 25x227x25.6x221.7; Frank A. Gearon to Joshua Lazarus .. Exch.

OSSTOBOP AV, s e corner of Clover St, 100x100; Eugene C. Potter to George F. Quinlan 1

ORCHARD ST, 27, w s, 24.2x100x24x100; Abraham J. Jacobs and another, executors, to Max Cohen 28,000

PARK AV, 1,710, 1,712; Myer Reiss and wife to Elias Gussaroff and another 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 82d St, 25.2x100; Isaac Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another 100

PARK AV, e s, 109.1 ft s of 174th St, 50x125; James C. H. White to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 4,500

PARK AV, e s, 95.2 ft n of 83d St, 77x100; Isaac Mayer to Max Radt and another. 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 39 ft n of 13th St, 75x105, William's Bridge; George W. Booth to Stuart W. Brown 100

RIDGE ST, 136, 24x60; Abraham and Solomon Schneider to Mark Hamerschlag .. 22,604

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 106th St, 20.10 x 105th St x200x irregular to 106th St x300; Jane Whiting, executrix, to Joseph Hamershlag and another, 3-5 parts 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 106th St, 20.10 x 105th St x200x irregular to 106th St x300; John H. Davis and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph Hamershlag and another, 1-5 part 72,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 106th St, 20.10 ft to 106th St x200x irregular to 106th St x300; George L. Rives, executor, to Joseph Hamershlag and another, 1-5 part 72,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 59.10 ft s of 108th St, 40.2x100; Samuel G. Bayne to Peres M. Stewart and another 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 100 ft s of 108th St, 0.11x100; Atlas Improvement Company to Peres M. Stewart and another 100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 25 ft s w from w s of Cedar Av, runs s 25x w 112.6x n 25.4x e 106.4; Wells Sponable to George Stelts 4,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 288.4 ft n of 155th St, 10x91.11x9.8x88.3; Charles H. Shaw, individually and as executor, to the Washington Heights Free Library .. 5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 207.3 ft n of 155th St, 31.1x88.3x30x80.6; William F. Buckley to Jennie M. Tompkins 16,000

SUTTON PLACE, e s, 83.9 ft s of 59th St, 16.8x75; Frederick Sauter and wife to Henry Jenson and wife 8,300

THOMPSON ST, 224, e s, 25x85; Victor Viget to F. R. Lord 17,500

THOMPSON ST, e s, 275 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x85; Ellen D. Brown to Franklin B. Lord 17,500

WALKER ST, 37, s s, 19x80; Ellen M. Doubleday to Mary L. Gaylord, executrix and trustee 400

WAVERLEY PLACE, s s, 50 ft e of Greene St, 33.4x81.10x33.4x81.8; Viola Hahn and another to Charles A. Chesebrough 1,000

WEST END AV, s w corner of 3d St, 20.11x79.3; Ella Jenkins to Annie E. Bolande 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 201.10 ft to 112th St x200; John Dwight and wife to Moritz L. Ernst and another 1

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 90th St, 25x94; William R. Maywald to Conrad and Louisa Schoenefeld 1

1ST AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x25; Anna Kruse to Annie T. Kruse and others 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 25th St, 24.8x100; Anna Kruse to Annie T. Kruse and others 1

2D AV, 128, e s, 26x125; the United Hebrew Charities to Benedict A. Klein 27,500

2D AV, w s, 22 ft s of 25th St, 26.11x irregular; Margaret Jaeger to Lena Maas. 1

2D AV, w s, 22 ft s of 105th St, 26.11x irregular; Franz Jaeger to Lena Maas, quit claim 1

2D AV, w s, 39.8 ft n of 30th St, 19.8x77; Paul Kreyling to Caroline Steiner 14,000

4TH ST, 283 and 285 East, 49.6x96; Herman Locks and wife to Samuel Harris. 1

4TH ST, 89 and 91 East, 50x100; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Louis and Benjamin Nieberg 1,000

4TH ST, 198 West, w s, 22.10x85.10; Louis Hanneman, referee, to Annie Hallanan. 12,500

4TH ST, s s, 150.3 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x96.2; August Ruff and wife to Elisabetha Lahner and others 21,500

5TH AV, e s, 76.8 ft s of 80th St, 23.6x100; Kate B. Belloni to Simon H. Stern .. 97,500

5TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Caroline Beck and others to Morris Weiss and another 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 21st St, 28.3x100x irregular; Sophie L. M. Feil to Henry A. Mauser, 3-10 1

8TH AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 91st St, 25x100; James Stillman to Zelah Van Loan. 10TH ST, 361 East, 20.10x½ block; Christopher Byrnes to Harris Freedman and another 1

10TH ST, 363 East, 20.10x½ block; Henry Gartner, as executor, to Barnet Feinberg and another 13,000

10TH ST, 357 East, 20.10x½ block; Eileen Conway to Charles Friedman and another 13,000

11TH ST, 618, 620, and 622 East, 56.3x94.8; C. William Wertz and wife to Adolph Wexler 82,500

11TH ST, 624 East, 18.8x94.9; George Fischer to Adolph Wexler 1

13TH ST, n s, 133.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x103.3; Ludwig Strauss to Elias Stone .. 1

13TH ST, 112 West, 20x103.3; Mary E. Turner and another to Thomas F. Bardon .....

EDUCATIONAL.

Princeton University Examinations 1899.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York under the direction of Professor H. D. Thompson, Ph.D., of Princeton on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 15 AND 16, 1899, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, SYNDICATE BUILDING, 35 NASSAU ST.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to

TRACY H. HARRIS, 45 Cedar St.
GEORGE WM. BURLEIGH, 11 William St.
FREDERICK W. STEELE, 111 Broadway.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, 18 Vesey St.
Or to Prof. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, N. J.

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MEETINGS.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Educational Alliance will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1899, at 8:15 P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, dated May 31st, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AMASA LYON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Amasa Lyon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID MANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Mann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee.

NO. 1,036.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS MARGOVITZ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morris Margovitz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Margovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD MILLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERLIANT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,012.

To the creditors of Joseph Berliant of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Berliant was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LENA K. BUELLESBACH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,023.

To the creditors of Lena K. Buellesbach of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Lena K. Buellesbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee, 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of June, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 31, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM R. DE KRAFFT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William R. De Krafft, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. HAVERLY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Haverly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MILLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,025.

To the creditors of Isaac Miller of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 1, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mP

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

EHRHARDT, ALBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl Ehrhard and his widow, children, and next of kin, and to all persons interested in the goods, chattels, and credits of Albert Ehrhardt, deceased, and as general guardian of Charles Ehrhardt, an infant, over fourteen years of age; Charles Ehrhardt, an infant, over fourteen years of age; Emmy Rabe, Mira Roettger, the Arion Society, the German Hospital and Dispensary, in the City of New York, and Heinrich M. Kamm, August J. Rollé, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALBERT EHRHARDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick W. M. Kamm and August J. Rollé, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default or neglect of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my5-1aw6wF

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.
RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 340 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

HILDRETH, PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. E. HILDRETH, Administrator.

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, County of New York, held at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 6th day of March, 1899. Present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of the Directors of THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Jenkins, Austin M. Shaugn, William Durland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and Charles McBurney, a majority of the Directors of The Durland Riding Academy Company, a domestic corporation, created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, County of New York, which petition is dated February 27th, 1899, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 27th day of February, 1899, and the notice of motion thereto annexed, and due admission of service of said petition and notice of application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved and for the appointing a temporary receiver of the property of said company, with all the powers and duties of a permanent receiver, and after hearing J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, it is, on motion of J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Daniel Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, of No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 9th day of June, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said referee, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order for judgment dissolving the corporation and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors should not be entered.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week in the three weeks immediately preceding the said 9th day of June, 1899, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and in The Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, New York.

[Signed.] MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

my19-1aw4wF

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1899. Present, Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice. In the matter of the application of the Directors of THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Daniel Lord, Esq., who was named as sole referee herein by order duly entered herein on March 6th, 1899, has departed this life, and upon proof of due service of a copy of this order as proposed, and of the notice of motion herein, and of said annexed affidavit of J. Adriance Bush, upon the Attorney General, it is upon motion of J. Adriance Bush, attorney for petitioners,

Ordered, That said order of March 6th, 1899, be, and the same hereby is, amended nunc pro tunc as of said March 6th, 1899, as follows: By substituting in the place and stead of the words in said order of March 6th, 1899, "Daniel Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, of No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York," the words, "Franklin B. Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, of No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York." Ent.

H. W. B.,
J. S. C.

my19-1aw4wF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and decree was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899. THOMAS P. WICKES,
Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

J. S. HALEY & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. S. HALEY & CO., Steam Fitters and Engineers, late of 81 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been dissolved by the death of Josiah S. Haley, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick T. Brady, sole surviving partner in said firm, under the said firm name and style of "J. S. Haley & Co.," at the City of New York. All outstanding liabilities of said firm are to be met, and all bills hereafter contracted in firm name are to be paid, by said Patrick T. Brady.

PATRICK T. BRADY.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of May, 1899, before me personally came Patrick T. Brady, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

GILBERT J. McGLOIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
New York County.

[L. S.] Internal Revenue Stamp Canceled.

je2-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 29th day of May, 1899, notice is heheby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas P. O'Malley, lately doing business in Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Thomas P. O'Malley for the benent of creditors, at his place of business, Room 1,041, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1899. Dated New York, June 1st, 1899.

PATRICK M. HANNIGAN, Assignee.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Assignee's Attorney, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASEIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned assignee, for the benefit of creditors of John J. Mulcahy, will sell at public auction at the Rotunda of the City Hall in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Louis Levy, auctioneer, on the 13th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, the claims mentioned in Schedule E, annexed to the account of said assignee, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1899.

ROBERT A. DAVIS, Assignee.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCES C CHALLENOR, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DUBUGET and Louis G. de Bertram, Jacques Bouche, and Park and Tilford, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17, 1899.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adelaide Dubuget: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Almet F. Jenks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City and State of New York.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, U. S. A. my26-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GILBERT S. CARMAN, plaintiff, against NOAH BRYANT KELSEY, Ida C. Kelsey, Melville Kelsey, Matilda Dunning, Ann A. Scrymser, Sarah A. Dusenbury, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 10th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BELCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 39 Liberty Street, New York City.

To Noah Bryant Kelsey, Ida C. Kelsey, Melville Kelsey, Matilda Dunning, Ann A. Scrymser, Sarah A. Dusenbury. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of March, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

WILLIAM A. BELCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap28-1aw3wF

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF QUEENS.—THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME-BUILDING AND SAVINGS, plaintiff, against EDWARD EGAN and "Ann" Egan, his wife, Patrick Egan and "Bessie" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Delia" Egan, his wife; James Egan and "Emma" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Fanny" Egan, his wife; Jeremiah Egan and "Gertrude" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Henrietta" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Ida" Egan, his wife; Edmond Egan and "Jane" Egan, his wife; Edmond Casey and "Louise" Casey, his wife; John Casey and "Marian" Casey, his wife; William Casey and "Pearl" Casey, his wife; Timothy O'Connor or Connors and "Rose" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Susan" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James O'Connor or Connors and "Sarah" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Jeremiah O'Connor or Connors and "Teresa" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Ursula" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James Hannen and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; the names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Egan, Hannah Egan, Catharine Casey, Margaret Casey, Ellen Casey, Mary Casey, Nora O'Connor or Connors, Mary O'Connor or Connors, Maggie Hannen, Molly Hannen, Catharine Hannen, and their respective husbands, if any, whose names are unknown to plaintiff; Kate Collins and Jeremiah Collins, her husband; "Richard" Casey, husband of Mary Casey, deceased, (the name "Richard" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); Mary Curran and Deborah Cronin, all persons unknown to plaintiff having or claiming to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons being herein described as the heirs-at-law or devisees, if any, (other than those above-named) of James P. Egan, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, all of whom and whose names are unknown to plaintiff; all other persons unknown to plaintiff having any title to, interest in or lien upon said premises described in the complaint herein, which title, interest or lien is or has been derived from, through, or under any heir-at-law or devisee of James P. Egan, deceased; George E. Plitt, (tenant,) Anne Egan, widow of Timothy Egan, deceased; Thomas McMahon, executor of the last will and testament of James P. Egan, deceased, defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in Queens County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27, 1899.

DeLAGNEL BERIER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and P. O. Address 34 Park Row New York City, Boro' of Manhattan.

To Edward Egan and "Ann" Egan, his wife; Patrick Egan and "Bessie" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Catharine" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Delia" Egan, his wife; James Egan and "Emma" Egan, his wife; Timothy Egan and "Fanny" Egan, his wife; Jeremiah Egan and "Gertrude" Egan, his wife; John Egan and "Henrietta" Egan, his wife; William Egan and "Ida" Egan, his wife; Edmond Egan and "Jane" Egan, his wife; Edmond Casey and "Louise" Casey, his wife; John Casey and "Marian" Casey, his wife; Patrick Casey and "Nellie" Casey, his wife; James Casey and "Pearl" Casey, his wife; Timothy O'Connor or Connors and "Rose" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Susan" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James O'Connor or Connors and "Sarah" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; Jeremiah O'Connor or Connors and "Teresa" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; John O'Connor or Connors and "Ursula" O'Connor or Connors, his wife; James Hannen and "Winifred" Hannen, his wife; the names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff; Maggie Egan, Hannah Egan, Catharine Casey, Margaret Casey, Ellen Casey, Mary Casey, Nora O'Connor or Connors, Mary O'Connor or Connors, Maggie Hannen, Molly Hannen, Catharine Hannen, and their respective husbands, if any, whose names are unknown to plaintiff; Kate Collins and Jeremiah Collins, her husband; "Richard" Casey, husband of Mary Casey, deceased, (the name "Richard" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); "Henry" Hannen, husband of Margaret Hannen, deceased, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff); Mary Curran and Deborah Cronin, all persons unknown to plaintiff having or claiming to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons being herein described as the heirs-at-law or devisees, if any, (other than those above-named) of James P. Egan, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, all of whom and whose names are unknown to plaintiff; all other persons unknown to plaintiff having any title to, interest in or lien upon said premises described in the complaint herein, which title, interest or lien is or has been derived from, through, or under any heir-at-law or devisee of James P. Egan, deceased; Anne Egan, widow of Timothy Egan, deceased, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, without the State of New York, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Alfred W. Jenks, Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated May 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, at Jamaica, in the County of Queens, of the State of New York.—Dated May 9, 1899.

Yours, etc.,

DeLAGNEL BERIER, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address 34 Park Row New York City, Boro' Manhattan.

my12-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Bätjer, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

je2-1aw7wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH HABERMAN, plaintiff, against ISAAC WOLF and others, defendants.

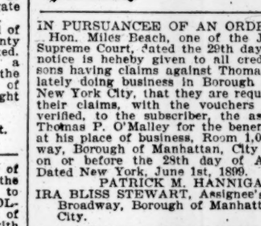
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and appurtenances thereon, situated in the City of New York, and known as Nos. 287-289 East 125th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of 75th Street, distant 125 feet west of the northwest corner of 75th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along 75th Street, 58 feet and 4 inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, 102 feet and 2 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 75th Street 53 feet and 4 inches, and thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue 102 feet and 2 inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

East 76th Street.



East 75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,804.44, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $293.00, with interest from the 25th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $506.63, with interest. The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating $26,000, and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, May 25, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL SCHOLLE, plaintiff, against FRANCES BLUMENTHAL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of E

THOUSANDS CHEER POLICE

Bluecoats on Parade, with Devery at Head, Make a Fine Showing.

AWARD OF RHINELANDER MEDAL

Patrolman Schelpp, Who Receives It, Promoted to Roundsman—Ovation for Capt. Price.

The Police Department turned out 5,000 strong for its annual parade yesterday afternoon, and after a march of nearly ten miles through sweltering streets and beneath a broiling sun, it was reviewed by the Mayor and the Police Commissioners, backed by nearly all the heads of the various municipal departments.

The men were on their mettle, and it is acknowledged that they made the finest showing yet made by the police force. Thousands of citizens stood along the line of march, and although it was a hot and arduous task for the policemen, they came along with quite as much vim and snap at the end of the procession as they did when the line swung into Broadway at the Battery and the march was taken up.

Chief Devery rode ahead astride of his big horse Bullet, that pranced and cavorted during the long march quite as much as though it did not support over 250 pounds of commander. If the multitude did not enthuse along the line of march to any great extent when the bulky form of the Chief hove in sight, he was repaid for any shortcomings on this score by the reception he got from his friends on the reviewing stand at Madison Square.

There was some change in the formation of the parade over previous years. The bicycle squad and mounted division, which usually rode behind the Chief and his staff and at the head of the column, were relegated to the rear. There was nothing to detract attention from the commander of the force, who came on followed by his staff, some distance ahead of the first company of infantry, headed by Capt. Delaney.

OVATION FOR CAPT. PRICE.

Here and there along the line there was a little burst of applause for the Chief, but by far the greatest enthusiasm was manifested for Capt. Price, Capt. Sheehan, Capt. Chapman, Inspector Adam A. Cross, commanding the first battalion; Sergt. McCoy, leading the Upper Broadway Squad; Sergt. Oliver Tims who swung along as if thirty years in the department had not whitened his head and halted his steps; Capt. Vredenburgh, his breast covered with medals won in many a fight for the Union; Capt. Moynihan, also resplendent with medals, and many of the commanders of outlying districts whose friends had taken up positions near the reviewing point.

Capt. Price received something of an ovation all along the line. He commanded the Fifth Company in the Sixth Battalion, which was also the color company, and whenever the Tenderloin commander was recognized he was received with cheers and applause. This culminated when he passed the reviewing stand. As he raised his baton to salute the Mayor and Commissioners a yell went up from the stands on both sides of the square that could be heard a mile.

This flattering reception came so suddenly and unexpectedly that Capt. Price in his confusion dropped his baton just as he was about to salute and his company nearly fell over him as he stopped to pick the baton up. He recovered it, however, in time to make his salute, and the line swung on as cheer after cheer arose from the assembled thousands.

Capt. Chapman of the flowing whiskers seemed next in favor. There was no mistaking him, for there is not on the force another Captain with whom he could be confounded. He marched well in front of his company with swinging stride, and the applause that everywhere greeted his appearance seemed to please him mightily.

GEN. WHEELER SEES THE PARADE.

The two stands near the Worth Monument, in Madison Square, were a riot of color, and the hundreds of umbrellas that were raised to keep off the fierce glare of the sun made the stands look at first as if they were about to soar into space like huge balloons. They were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the many women fluttered their handkerchiefs and clapped their gloved hands as their favorites marched by.

The stand on the west side of the square was occupied by the reviewing party. Among the first persons to arrive were Commissioner of Education Little and Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. Roundsman Kennel of the Mayor's office, who knows every one of note, spied the veteran and the Commissioner at once, and sought to lead them to a seat near that to be occupied by the Mayor. Gen. Wheeler, however, took a seat at the end of the stand. When Mayor Van Wyck arrived he persuaded the General to stand with him in the forefront, and throughout the review Gen. Wheeler stood at the right of the Mayor, and looked approvingly on the marching files of bluecoats.

The arrival of the Mayor at 3:30 o'clock in a victoria, accompanied by President York and attended by his color-bearer, was the signal for a great burst of applause that began in the stand and was taken up by the thousands congregated about until it swept in a wave up and down Fifth Avenue.

A few minutes later Police Commissioners Hess, Sexton, and Abell arrived in an open carriage, and there was another burst of applause. Then as the Mayor led Gen. Wheeler to a place in the front of the stand some one cried out three cheers for "Joe" Wheeler, and they were given with a will, a mighty "Tiger" accompanied by a great shout of laughter winding up the applause.

RHINELANDER MEDAL PRESENTED.

The column could be seen coming down the hill up Fifth Avenue, when Chief Devery rode down, saluted, and amid a burst of applause informed the Mayor that the parade was drawn up for review. The Chief dismounted and stood in front of the stand, and then followed the prettiest ceremony of the day—the presenting of the Rhinelander medal for valor to Patrolman Schelpp of the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

At a sign from President York Schelpp, who is a fine looking young fellow, marched across Madison Avenue, accompanied by Capt. Copeland. He halted directly in front of the stand, and after saluting, uncovered, while President York made the presentation address. Alongside of President York stood Philip and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, the donors of the medal, and Schelpp swallowed a big lump in his throat as President York addressed him.

President York's first words were lost in the applause that greeted the appearance of the young hero. He told of the pleasure that was his in being able to reward extraordinary valor, and said that although the recipient had been singled out for the honor about to be conferred upon him, it was by no menas to be inferred that there were not many other brave and valorous men in the department who could wear with honor a badge of courage.

"The police force," said Mr. York, "is by right the pride of the citizens of New York. Every man from the Chief down is always ready and willing to do his duty; no matter what the personal sacrifice involved may be, and no matter what others may say, and no matter what the attacks from without may be, the force is a credit to the city. Criticism does not swerve them from the clear path of duty, and I think I but voice the sentiments of the community when I say that I am proud of them. [Great applause.] It is with a special pride, therefore, that I ask the Mayor to present to you, Patrolman Schelpp, this medal which you have fairly won by your bravery."

SCHELPP MADE A ROUNDSMAN.

Schelpp came a pace nearer the stand, and, leaning over, Mayor Van Wyck pinned on the policeman's breast the handsome gold emblem. Turning to Chief Devery, who stood by, Mayor Van Wyck said: "If the civil service regulations can be waived in this instance, I would like to suggest that so brave a man be made a Roundsman."

"Yes, make him a Roundsman, Chief!" yelled a hundred men.

"I recommend Patrolman Schelpp for promotion to Roundsman," said the Chief, turning to President York.

"And the board, now in session," responded Mr. York, "indorses the recommendation of the Chief. Roundsman Schelpp, perform your duty."

Schelpp bowed to the Mayor and the Commissioners, and, turning, bowed also to the cheering thousands at his back. Then, with head erect and glistening eyes, he marched off, his medal on his breast, the proudest man in the New York police force.

John E. Schelpp was chosen to receive the Rhinelander Medal for a valorous act he performed on the night of April 14, 1898, when he rescued a woman and six children from a burning house at 188 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn. A few weeks before that he was also mentioned for bravery for assisting two other officers to rescue twenty persons from a burning building, at Harrison and Wallabout Streets. Schelpp was appointed to the force on Oct. 23, 1896, and has ever since been attached to the Lee Avenue Station. He is twenty-nine years old, having been born in Boston on April 3, 1870.

MAZET COMMITTEE IMPRESSED.

Following this ceremony the Commissioners and the Mayor, with Chief Devery, drove along the lines of policemen extended on Fifth Avenue northward from Twenty-ninth Street. After they returned to the stand, the marching columns filed by in perfect time and step and with a precision that would have done credit to any regiment of militia. It was 5:30 o'clock when the last company marched by. The rear of the line was brought up by fourteen platoons of mounted men, under command of Sergt. William C. Egan; the Bicycle Corps, commanded by Sergt. Dennis Sweeny, and the patrol wagons.

Among those on the stand with the Mayor and the Commissioners were Controller Coler, President of the Borough of Manhattan Coogan, District Attorney Gardiner, Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, ex-Register Levy, Health Commissioner Jenkins, Bernard J. Martin, Mayor's Secretary Downs, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Register Fromme, William Leary, John F. Carroll, ex-Inspector Williams, and many members of the Council and Board of Aldermen.

An incident of the parade was a review of the force by the members of the Mazet committee. They stood at Franklin Street and Broadway, the parade passing that point during the recess of the committee. Mr. Mazet said later that he was much impressed with the soldierly appearance of the men, and Mr. Costello jokingly remarked that this was the only time the police had interfered with the committee, as it had been stopped when it wanted to cross Broadway.

The only incidents that marred the day occurred when Sergt. James B. Ferris of the Bronx Park Station and Patrolman Graham of the Bridge Squad were overcome by the heat. Ferris dropped at Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, and after being attended by his comrades, was taken to the New York Hospital. It was said last night that he was in good condition. Graham was taken to Bellevue, where he was brought around. William Hemmings, a musician, was also stricken, but recovered sufficiently in the New York Hospital to be sent home.

ST. PATRICK'S CHIMES TO RING.

The Bells of the Cathedral to be Operated by Electricity and Compressed Air.

Ever since the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which rank among the largest and most tuneful in existence, were installed two years ago difficulties have been encountered in finding a system by which they can be operated. These difficulties have now been overcome, and it is expected that in two weeks the cathedral will possess a system of chimes more perfect and more easily operated than any other either here or in Europe.

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral are the first to which the new system, the invention of Hartford C. Champ, has been applied. The power used is compressed air, controlled by electricity from a keyboard hardly larger than that of a typewriter.

Yesterday morning, in the presence of Archbishop Corrigan, most of the clergy of the cathedral, the Trustees, the organist, and others, the first general test of the new system was made. It proved successful in the highest degree. Each bell, from the great seven-thousand pounder to the little one of 500 pounds, was tested separately. There are nineteen bells in all, and separate mechanism has been made for every one. Each bell rang true, and the inventor afterward rang chords combined of two or more bells, using the keyboard, which is situated in the sacristy of the church, 500 feet away from the belfry, as if it were a piano.

The great advantage of the new system over all others, and also over the old ringing by hand, is that the intensity of the notes can be regulated with the greatest ease. From a note the vibration of which shakes the belfry to a sound that is hardly perceptible the entire gamut of tone is at the disposal of the operator. The systems of chimes worked by electricity, such as that in use at Grace Church, only produce notes of uniform intensity, and were it for this reason alone Mr. Champ's invention would be the greatest improvement in bell ringing for centuries.

The old clappers on the bells have been retained, but Mr. Champ has connected them with his system by an ingenious device. The motor which supplies the power is in the boiler room of the cathedral, at the Fifty-first Street end of the building. The bells themselves were cast by MM. Paccard in Savoy, France, early in 1897. They are of exquisite construction and design, a frieze in low relief of festoons of flowers and grapes running around the outer rim, and each bell having a separate design. They are in two tiers, seven above and twelve below. The clappers are double, one end striking at a time.

At present only a temporary keyboard is in place, while the mechanism of the airpipes needs a little extra work, and the permanent regulator is to be attached, which will take two weeks to complete.

H. G. Wynn has acted as consulting engineer for the cathedral Trustees during the placing of the new mechanism. At first the Trustees were disinclined to try the new system, but Mr. Wynn's reports on its satisfactory character soon convinced them that it would be a success.

STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER SAFE

Fire in Her Holds Extinguished and Burned Cargo Being Removed.

The coasting steamer Knickerbocker of the Cromwell Line, which arrived here on Wednesday morning with a fire raging in her main and fore holds which ultimately necessitated her being beached on the Jersey flats off Liberty Island, was pumped out yesterday afternoon and towed back to her pier on North River, the fire having been extinguished. The work of removing her water-soaked and partially burned cargo was begun, the packages being transferred from the steamer's holds to lighters. It is feared that the wet bales of cotton below decks, which have swelled considerably, may have strained the sides of the vessel. As the fire was quite extensive, there is a probability that during the two days it was burning at sea fully half of the 2,000 bales of cotton was destroyed.

The salvage which will fall to the tugboats Baltic and Edwin Hawley, which assisted the fireboats in saving the Knickerbocker from destruction, will prove an additional expense to the Cromwell Line. The firemen assert that a serious blunder was committed by those in charge of the vessel in attempting to extinguish so extensive a blaze without calling the department the moment the vessel arrived. The firemen also say that the owners of the steamer made a serious mistake in not calling for help, as the adjoining shipping was in danger.

Fined for Threatening to Shoot a Man.

William R. Shaw, a middle-aged man, who lives at 349 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, and who threatened on Wednesday to shoot Jefferson Williams, the President of the Manhattan Delivery Company, was fined by Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Frederick Yeager, an agent of the company; Shaw's son, and several others testified that the accused man was respectable and peaceable save when he indulged in liquor. Magistrate Pool imposed a fine of $10 upon Shaw for carrying a concealed weapon and $5 for his disorderly conduct. The fines were paid.

Report on Coney Island Fire.

Fire Marshal Brymer has made his report to Deputy Commissioner Tully of the investigation into the cause of the recent fires which destroyed a part of Coney Island. Mr. Brymer states that the first fire was caused by two negroes, who were seen to force their way into the Scoville cottage shortly before the flames were discovered there. The negroes, he believes, were robbers, and dropped lighted matches while hunting about for plunder. The second fire, which was discovered an hour after the first, in Sypher's Hotel, Mr. Brymer believes was started by tramps, who had built a small fire under the board walk to keep warm.

AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST

John Barrett Tells Chamber of Commerce of Conditions There.

IMMENSE TRADE WITHIN REACH

Expansion Now, He Declares, Is a Synonym for Commerce—Suggests Policy in China.

The feature of the June meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at which Morris K. Jesup presided, was an address on America's interests in the Far East by John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam.

Of the risk in allowing the Philippine question to mask the Chinese crisis, Mr. Barrett spoke at length. "While," he said, "we are conducting a campaign in the Philippines we must not for a moment overlook China. Our material interests in China must not be hidden in all this discussion of expansion and imperialism. China invites our attention and exploitation commercially to-day even more than the wonderful and resourceful group of islands that we have taken from Spain. The dangers threatening our trade in China are even greater than those which excite our fears in regard to the Philippines."

Discussing the comparative importance of the Philippines and China, Mr. Barrett said the foreign trade of the Philippines amounts to $32,000,000 a year, and may, under American control, reach $100,000,000, but China's foreign commerce is $250,000,000 a year, and should increase, with the "open door" and freedom of trade, to $350,000,000. The total foreign commerce of other Pacific-Asiatic lands is $300,000,000 a year. Last year the commerce of Hongkong amounted to $250,000,000, and that of Singapore to $180,000,000, the largest portion of which concerns China and neighboring countries. Add to this the trade of China proper and that of other Asiatic countries, and a total of nearly $1,000,000,000 is reached.

"Let us in passing," continued Mr. Barrett, "not forget these immense aggregates for Hongkong and Singapore, because, as never before, with their proximity to Manila, they appeal to us with a practical meaning. Shall we, in the face of them, retreat and leave the prize to others or shall we advance and win our reasonable share? While I would cast no reflection upon the honest opinions of men who oppose our policy of expansion in the Philippines and insistence on the 'open door' in China, I would beg to suggest that in this instance expansion is a synonym for commerce, and commerce is the lifeblood of nations."

Mr. Barrett asserted that America is to-day the arbiter of China's future, and stands alone as the only great power not committed to the destructive and divisional policy of England, Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. The speaker insisted that in the face of such a grave responsibility America should either contend that this policy cannot go any further, or, if it is to go further, America should at once have a definite understanding with the powers concerned that they will guarantee the practical and permanent operation of the principle of the "open door" without discriminating duties or differential rates in their respective sections of control.

Mr. Barrett presented his views of the policy the situation demands as follows: First, America should stand for the integrity of China; second, if the integrity cannot be preserved, to insist that throughout each and all of the separate "areas of influence" America shall, in the spirit and letter of the Tientsin treaties, have equal rights of trade with all nations, including the one in control; third, America should direct her best diplomatic and commercial energies toward safeguarding her interests, which the division of the empire and the consequent annulling of the treaties might seriously curtail and possibly destroy; and, fourth, if the empire is divided, to secure possession of a port for a naval rendezvous and commercial base in the North of China.

In conclusion, Mr. Barrett said: "I would call your attention to the wonderful effect upon American prestige and influence in the Far East wrought by the late war. Formerly our Ministers and Consuls were continually hampered by the fact that America was considered everywhere a 'little' power. Now she is recognized from Batavia and Bangkok to Peking and Tokio as the power of the Pacific."

Mr. Barrett was applauded when he closed his address. A motion by Gustav H. Schwab that the thanks of the Chamber be voted to Mr. Barrett was seconded by George F. Seward, ex-Minister to China. He said that he did not believe that the disposition to break up China exists as strongly as it seems to exist, and that he thought that the movements which have taken place there have been more or less political movements between European States, which at any time may stop, and the integrity of China agreed upon. Mr. Seward did not desire that in a vote of thanks the Chamber should be unalterably committed to ideas of expansion. The vote of thanks was unanimous.

An invitation to a dinner, to take place in London in the middle of 1900, tendered by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce to the Council of the New York Chamber of Commerce was accepted. Resolutions recognizing the obligations of the Chamber to its late President, Alexander E. Orr, were adopted.

A resolution offered by H. Wallerstein that a committee of ten be appointed to make arrangements for the members of the Chamber to join in the reception of Admiral Dewey on his arrival at this port was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chamber adjourned to Oct. 5.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Cornerstone to be Laid by George Washington Memorial Association.

The George Washington Memorial Association, organized to promote the establishment of a National university and to raise a fund for the erection of an administration building of the university when it shall be established, held a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to lay the cornerstone of the proposed university Dec. 14 next, the centennial of the death of George Washington. Mrs. Henry R. Mallory, Chairman of the New York committee, presided. She made an appeal for funds to carry out the work

Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, President of the association, spoke on the "Development of the Thought," and quoted Washington as having said to one of his friends, who spoke of a National university: "Young man, you are a prophet inspired to speak what I am confident will one day be realized." Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and of the Ohio State Committee, emphasized the fact that the association must either abandon all hope of carrying out Washington's plan or work earnestly. Dr. William J. McGhee of the Smithsonian Institution and Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. L. D. M. Sweat of the Maine committee, and Mrs. I. St. John Gaffney also spoke. Mrs. Gaffney said she did not claim to be a prophet, but, nevertheless, she had confidence in the association's work, and would make the unqualified statement that the cornerstone would be laid on Dec. 14 next. Among those present were Mrs. Henry R. Mallory, Brooklyn; Mrs. Frank Northrup, New York; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Lima, Ohio; Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. George S. Bigelow, Boston; Mrs. J. Hubley Ashton, Washington; Mrs. William T. Carter, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. H. Adams, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim, St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Angus Cameron, Wisconsin. A meeting of the Board of Trustees is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

Coney Island Caterers Object.

About twenty Summer resort proprietors and amusement caterers of Coney Island, Bath Beach, North Beach, and other places met yesterday at Bergen Beach to discuss methods to have the new police orders respecting Sunday attractions either modified or abolished. The result of the meeting was the appointment of the following committee to visit Mayor Van Wyck and lay the grievances of the Summer resort men before him: Percy G. Williams of Bergen Beach, William Texter of Ulmer Park, W. C. Foster of North Beach, W. T. Grover of Brighton Beach, and Frederick Henderson of Coney Island.

Will Close Saturdays at Noon.

Arnold, Constable & Co. will close their store on Saturdays at 12 o'clock, noon, during the months of June, July, August, and September.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

Under the powerful sun of an unusually active business, plums are ripening earlier than usual.

In little and big boys' suits, the assortment of sizes is already smashed; prices are lowered; picking is now in order.

For the youngster: sailor suits, Guernsey suits, double-breasted sack suits and extra trousers.

For the big 16-year-older: long trouser suits.

For young men with chests not over 35 inches, a few suits that we can't better, even though made last Spring, $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WILL OF SAM. T. JACK.

Wish Expressed that His Widow Shall Become His Brother's Wife.

The will of Sam T. Jack, actor and theatrical manager, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. His estate is valued at $75,000. The testator leaves one-third of his property to his wife, Emma, and one-third to his brother, James C. Jack, and divides the remaining one-third between his father, William S. Jack, his mother, his sister, and several nephews and nieces.

A provision in the will states that it is his wish, "first and foremost," that his brother James and his widow Emma shall become husband and wife.

The petition for the probate of the will says that there is living among his heirs an illegitimate child, Mabel Hazelton, who lives with her mother, Mabel Hazelton, an actress, at 309 East Fourteenth Street. No provision is made for her in the will.

H. R. ROGERS IN COURT AGAIN.

The Spiritualist Is Accused of Fraud by a Bicycle Dealer.

Henry R. Rogers, the spiritualistic medium, who said he was a physician and lived at 318 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was a prisoner before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He was charged by Helmuth Kranich, Jr., of 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with the larceny of $50.25. Kranich alleges that on July 6, 1896, he sold Rogers a bicycle. Rogers agreed to pay $25 down and the rest in installments of $16.17. He paid the $25 and first installment. Rogers claimed that his wife, from whom he is divorced, was to pay the difference, and the serving of the warrant upon him was the first intimation that he had that the money was not paid.

Magistrate Crane said:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are a great operator. You did up poor Mrs. Beach and now you are trying to do up this complainant."

Rogers was held in $500 bail for examination this morning.

Rogers was sentenced to a short term in Sing Sing Prison a few months ago. His term expired last Monday.

THE TORN-UP STREETS.

Work of the Car Companies Said to be Progressing Fast.

Certain portions of Third Avenue, Broadway, and West Broadway are in a state of confusion, owing to the excavations made by the street railway companies for repairs. Inquiries were made yesterday regarding the reasons for delay in the work. Deputy Commissioner of Highways William M. Shannon said:

"The City Government has not expressed any dissatisfaction with the railway company's work of restoring the streets. No time limit has been set when the work must be finished. Delay in delivery of castings and frequent interruptions by traffic make a it long job. We have no fault to find at all."

The Third Avenue people have not said when they expect to complete their work. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said yesterday:

"We have hired the best contractors we knew, and believe they are pressing the work with all possible expedition. It is a tedious matter, and we cannot possibly say when our task will be finished."

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said that his company had practically completed all the underground work of changing from the cable to the electric system.

A partially successful attempt was made to clear Broadway for the police parade. The work was continued throughout several nights preceding the parade.

DID NOT WIN $150,000 BRIDE.

August Hennig Holds a Matrimonial Agent to Blame for His Loss.

August Hennig, employed as assistant janitor in the East First Street Public School, who lives at 45 East First Street, has been dancing attendance at the Yorkville Court House almost daily for the past week, endeavoring to secure a summons against Mrs. Erhlich, who, he says, conducts a matrimonial agency at 138 East Sixtieth Street. He claimed she had prevented him from getting a rich wife.

"I want her exposed in the interest of justice," he said yesterday, "to prevent her humbugging other men who want to get married to rich women."

Hennig is thirty years old. He declared to a group of men in the Court House that he was positive Mrs. Ehrlich was responsible for his failure in getting a rich wife.

"I tell you I saw her. She was all right. She had $150,000, and I was very much impressed with her. Her name was Chester and she comes from Mount Vernon."

Magistrate Meade took little stock in his story and refused to grant him a summons. Hennig says he read an advertisement in a newspaper on April 9, that a beautiful young woman with $150,000, gentle and true, wanted to get married. The applicant was invited to call on Mrs. Ehrlich at 138 East Sixtieth Street. He was informed by Mrs. Ehrlich that she kept a "private matrimonial club" and it would cost him $5 to become a member. Hennig became a member.

He says that Mrs. Ehrlich introduced him to Miss Chester, and that she told him to write to her at Mount Vernon. He did so but the letter came back stamped, "Can't be found."

Internal Revenue Receipts for May.

The receipts from the sale of war revenue stamps at the office of Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Division for the month of May topped the high record for the month of March by about $50,000. The total sales amounted to $1,704,483.30. The bulk of these receipts was from the sale of documentary stamps, which amounted to $1,230,891.44. The revenue from the sale of cigar stamps was $231,961.12; proprietary, $77,457.06, and beer, $75,431. The total receipts for April were $1,494,231.72, and for the month of May, 1898, $231,954.49.

Moving the Health Department.

The work of moving the Health Department from its old quarters on the top floor of the Criminal Court Building to the new apartments in the old New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, began yesterday. The fire-proof files are among the articles to be moved. They are very heavy, and must be taken apart piece by piece. There are also about 100,000 record books to be taken away. It will take about six weeks to move.

Orphan Asylum Quarantined.

The Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum was placed under quarantine yesterday on account of an outbreak of scarlet fever there.

Shirts.

Stock Shirts,—made on the premises by expert cutters and finishers.

Materials:—Madapollam, Satin Broché, Scotch Madras, Cheviots, Oxford Cloths and fine Linens.

A variety of weaves, including mercerized stripes, and a wide range of colors and designs with the new Parisian combination of yellow, red, and black.

Flannel Shirts in novel shades.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Calvin G. Branch sought to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for severe injuries which he sustained while attempting to pass over a crossing of the company's road in Lincoln Avenue, Tonawanda. It appeared that Branch was driving slowly in a covered milk wagon, the doors and windows of which were open, and that he was watching for trains, but that, owing to obstructions, he could not, until he was within twenty feet of the first track, see a train approaching from the west. At that point he could see about one hundred feet to the west, and as he advanced his range of vision extended until, at the track, he could see nearly half a mile in that direction. He had almost cleared the track when his wagon was struck by an east-bound train, which was moving at a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour, and had given no signal of its approach. A judgment on dismissal of the complaint on the trial of his suit in the Niagara County Supreme Court has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The court held unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Spring, that, under the circumstances, the question whether the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence was one of fact for the jury.

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GIVING A DEED FOR LIFE SUPPORT.—Mrs. Catherine Stehle, and her late husband, Andrew Stehle, occupied premises in Rochester, which were conveyed by them to Sophia Stehle and others, by quit claim deed made in July, 1896, the grantees agreeing in the deed, as part consideration for the conveyance, to support and maintain the grantors during their natural lives. After the death, within a year, of Andrew Stehle, they treated his widow in such manner that she properly refused to live with them longer, and brought suit to set aside the deed. The trial court dismissed the complaint, but the Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, per curiam, that as the defendants did not offer to maintain Mrs. Stehle elsewhere, though she was not entitled to have the deed set aside, when she did not offer to return the benefits received under it, she was entitled to have the amount necessary for her support declared a lien upon the premises. When the proper amount was ascertained which should be allowed to her for her support, it would be made a charge upon the premises.

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TAXING AN AWARD.—William P. Lyon and Jere M. Lyon owner real estate in Westchester County, which was acquired by the City of New York in condemnation proceedings. The Messrs. Lyon refused to accept an award of $10,000, on the ground of its inadequacy, and the money was deposited in a trust company to the credit of the owners. The Second Appellate Division has confirmed the report of the Commissioners, and the same tribunal has held that the Town Assessors were justified, under the tax law of 1896, in assessing the owners upon the $10,000 so deposited. On further appeal the Court of Appeals has now affirmed that decision.

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TRANSFER TAX.—John W. Masury, acting in good faith and with the sole purpose of providing for his adopted sons, who were his grandsons, executed deeds of trust in all of which except one the net income of the trust was to go immediately to the beneficiaries and the principal was at a certain date to be paid over to parties designated. In the other case the net income was to go to the father or his order during his life, and after death to one of the adopted sons during the latter's life, and afterward to those who might be designated in the will of such adopted son or to his children. This deed was afterward modified by a writing directing that the income of the trust fund be paid to the father until that authority should be revoked by him in writing. Each deed reserved the right to Mr. Masury "to revoke and annul the same during my lifetime." In transfer tax proceedings, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Second Appellate Division, holding that the property transferred by all the trust deeds except the one referred to constituted no part of the property of the father at the time of his death, and was not properly included in any appraisal of his estate for the purpose of taxation under the Transfer Tax act; the deed not having been "made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor, or donor, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after such death."

The Sutherland Will Contest.

More testimony in the contest over the will of the late Anna Sutherland was heard by Surrogate Varnum yesterday. The case has been dragging in the courts for months. The contestant is Katherine C. K. Hagan, the wife of Dr. H. H. Hagan, of 41 West Fiftieth Street, and a daughter of the testatrix by her first husband. Mrs. Hagan charges that her mother was an habitual drunkard and an irresponsible spendthrift. Mrs. Sutherland died in September, 1897. Her first husband, Mr. Kimball, obtained a divorce from her many years ago, and she later married Robert Sutherland, an Englishman, who died in 1893. Mrs. Sutherland's father was Thomas Fleming, who left a large fortune at his death. Mrs. Hagan says that in a fit of mental aberration her mother was induced to sign away her interest in her brother's estate, valued at $200,000, to Louis Sone, in consideration of an annual income of $6,000. This income was only for life, and Mrs. Hagan asserts that at the time of the execution of the agreement Sone was aware that Mrs. Sutherland had not long to live. By the terms of her mother's will, executed on April 3, 1897, Mrs. Hagan received $4,000 and a proportionate interest in the residue of the estate. The hearing will be continued today.

Two New Cases of Smallpox.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday to the Board of Health. Frederick Keller, twenty-five years of age, of 311 East Forty-eighth Street, was removed from his home to the reception hospital. The rest of the people in the house were vaccinated and the premises were disinfected. Mabel Anderson, eighteen months old, was removed from her parents' home, 47 Renwick Street, to the reception hospital, also suffering from the disease.

The Proposed Coney Island Park.

Controller Coler yesterday declared that his scheme for transforming Coney Island into a public park was favored by all the city authorities, and that by the time the plan reached the Municipal Assembly there would be a general demand for the park. The cost of buying the land and laying out the park would be small, he thought, in comparison to the benefits which would result.

A lively article on the negro question, from the Southern point of view, appears in the June number of Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.—Adv.

Warm weather weights in Underwear, at remarkably low prices for the qualities we offer.

White Lisle Thread, $2.00 a suit.
Silk Finished Balbriggan, $2.00 a suit.
English Balbriggan, $4.00 a suit.
Fancy Stripe Balbriggan, $3.00 a suit.

For Extreme Hot Weather:
Lisle Thread Net Shirts and Sateen Drawers, $1.50 a suit.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

SPECIAL ITEM IN GLOVES

(To-day and To-morrow)

Ladies' 2-Clasp Real Kid Suede Gloves in Tan, Mode, White and Black

at $1.00 pair.
Worth $1.50.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

THREE INJURED AT A FIRE.

Fireman Clark, Who Saved Lives at the Windsor Hotel, Was Hurt Seriously in a Feat of Daring.

Three persons were injured at a fire yesterday morning in the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Ernest Sheer at 433 Third Avenue, a three-story brick building. The fire started from an explosion of naphtha and $4,000 damage was done.

The injured persons are:

Fireman WILLIAM CLARK, lacerated wound of thigh by broken glass.

ERNEST SHEER, burned about the body.

MORRIS MONKOFFSKY, burned about the arms and hands.

Sheer and Clark were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Clark distinguished himself at the Windsor Hotel fire and he has been hurt twice since that event.

The fire began in the rear of the shop. Sheer and Monkoffsky and a woman employe were in the shop at the time. There was an instant blaze after the explosion and the flames shot out so quickly that, although all three ran out of the store, Sheer's coat caught fire. Monkoffsy's hands and arms were burned as he tried to get past a big flame.

Some one shouted that a woman was still in the building and Fireman Clark made for the entrance. The flames and smoke were coming out, but Clark got down on his hands and knees and crept across the doorsill. Policeman O'Rourke of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station dragged him out, telling him he would lose his life.

"If there is a woman in there I'm willing to take a chance of my life in getting her out," said Clark. "If I don't get killed, I'll get her out."

He started again. The heat of the flames smashed the big piece of plate-glass in the window and many of the pieces fell on Clark. He had to stagger out. He was pale and the blood was coming from his side.

"I'm hurt," he said, "but I don't think I'm so bad that I can't go in."

But men seized him and carried him to the drugstore. A Bellevue ambulance surgeon said he feared the femoral artery was severed.

Clark's condition is serious.

In passing the house after the fire Mrs. Catherine Wheeling, sixty years old, of 437 Sixteenth Street, who got inside the fire lines, fell over an awning frame and broke her nose by hitting a hose coupling.

Fireman William H. Clark was one of the heroes of the Windsor Hotel fire on March 17 last. While the members of Truck 7 were raising an extension ladder to the fifth floor on the Fifth Avenue side, Clark, fearing it would get up too late, had built a chain of scaling ladders from the top of a thirty-four-foot ladder which was against the building to a fifth-floor window, from which Mrs. Joseph Howard, Jr., and a negro servant were preparing to jump. He held them back from the window until the extension ladder reached to it, when he, with the assistance of Firemen William Ryan and Richard O'Brien, got them safely down to the street.

Boarders Rescued from Fire.

The lives of many persons were imperiled yesterday morning by a fire in the building at 103 North First Street, Williamsburg, occupied as a factory. Adjoining the building is a four-story tenement, and the flames spread with such rapidity that it soon caught, and it was with much difficulty that the inmates escaped. Several were rescued by the police and firemen. The fire started in the tailor shop of Joseph Luby on the second floor. His loss is $1,500. The ground floor was occupied by the National Lime Company, which places its loss at $500. The tenment house was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

New Secretary for Rapid Transit.

The Rapid Transit Commission held its weekly meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, yesterday. President Alexander E. Orr was absent, but the remainder of the commission was present. A successor to Lewis L. Delafield, as Secretary, was chosen. The successful man is Bion L. Burrows. Mr. Burrows is a graduate of Cornell University, and also studied law. He was at one time secretary for Ambassador White of Germany, and during the administration of Mayor Strong was his private secretary. The salary will be $2,500.

Importation of Old Type Metal.

A committee called on Appraiser Wakeman yesterday, representing the Allied Printing Trades Council, and stated that a complaint had been received from Samuel B. Donnelly, President of the International Typographical Union, regarding the importation of old type metal. It was alleged that certain stuff brought in under this guise was really made up of valuable electrotypes, which the local workmen objected to. The duty is in either case 25 per cent. ad valorem, but as the value of old metal is much less than that of electrotypes, the duty would be correspondingly smaller.

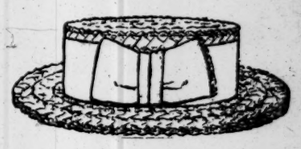
New Assistant District Attorneys.

District Attorney Steele of Kings County yesterday appointed Edward H. M. Roehr, ex-Assemblyman from the Sixth District, and Herbert H. Kellogg of the First Ward assistants in his office. Both are young lawyers and will be assigned to police court work.

New Under Sheriff for Kings County.

Sheriff Creamer of Kings County yesterday appointed William G. Bogenschultz Under Sheriff in place of Hugh McLaughlin, who died recently. Mr. Bogenschultz is a Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

O'Neill's.



Rough and Ready Sailor Hats.

The correct block and the finest quality made.

75c. each.

CLOSING OUT DRESS SHAPES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO WITNESS THE GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED

DALY'S THEATR